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ACE-93 Revised
Preliminary Edition

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry
Southern Regional Research Laboratory

TRENDS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1892 - 1946

By Robert B. Evans, Agricultural Economist, and
Barkley Meadows, Cotton Textile Analyst

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry
Southern Regional Research Laboratory

New Orleans, La.
May 26, 1948

Revisions through 1947 in Statistical Tables Presented in Report on
TRENDS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946 (ACE-93 REVISED)
By Robert B. Evans and Barkley Meadows

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
Table 1, page 6											
1940-44									504		6,943
1943								174	442		7,401
1944						46	6,188	144	452		6,836
1946 7/		760					6,547				7,084
1947 7/	4,728	716	3	10	988	50	6,495	94	484	5	7,078
Table 2, page 8											
1941	69.6			0.2							
1946 4/	68.1	10.7				0.8					
1947 4/	66.8	10.1	0.1	0.1	14.0	0.7	91.8	1.3	6.8	0.1	100.0
Table 3, page 10											
1940-44		9.8	0.2								
1946 4/	73.7	11.6									
1947 4/	72.8	11.0	3/	0.2	15.2	0.8	100.0				

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
Table 4, page 20											
1940-44				]					504.0		1,148.4
1943									441.5		1,128.9
1944									451.8		1,138.7
1946 6/		636.8			34.0		821.1		363.4		1,353.9
1947 6/	116.2	539.9	3.2	8.5	36.6		704.4	94.3	483.9	.1	1,282.7
Table 5, page 23											
1941											20.1
1942		58.0									
1943		65.9									15.3
1944											16.7
1946		83.8					12.5				19.1
1947	2.5	75.4	100.0	82.5	3.7		10.8	100.0	100.0	2.1	18.1
Table 6, page 24											
1946 3/	Quantity, 502.7; Percentage of total, 82.5										
1947 3/	Quantity, 364.6; Percentage of total, 69.4										
Table 7, page 27											
1940-44									553		7,223
1942		645					6,727		492		
1943									496		7,632
1944						46	5,861		511		6,984
1946 7/	4,492	735			829		6,156	759			7,339
1947 7/	4,049	702	4	19	892	50	5,716	688	523	5	6,932

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
Table 8, page 30											
1940-44					8.3	0.3		8.5	7.7		
1941				0.3							
1946 4/	61.2	10.0			11.3		83.8	10.4			
1947 4/	58.4	10.1	0.1	0.3	12.9	0.7	82.5	9.9	7.5	0.1	100.0
Table 9, page 32											
1941	79.0	11.0									
1942				0.4		0.4					
1946 4/	73.0	11.9	0.2								
1947 4/	70.8	12.3	0.1	0.3	15.6	0.9	100.0				
Table 10, page 39											
1941									5.7		58.8
1944								4.1	3.7		
1945 5/					5.3	.4		3.9		4/	
1946 5/	31.8	5.2						5.4			52.0
1947 5/	28.4	4.9	4/	.1	6.3	.3	40.0	4.8	3.7	4/	48.5
Table 12, page 41											
1940-44				16.7			510.0		553.3		1,678.2
1943									495.8		1,636.3
1944									510.9		1,585.3
1946 7/	124.7	594.6					796.9	759.2	419.1		1,975.3
1947 7/	106.2	534.4	4.4	17.4	33.5		695.9	687.6	523.6		1,907.2
Table 13, page 42											
1946 10/		80.9					12.9			2.2	26.9
1947 10/	2.6	76.1	100.0	90.6	3.8		12.2	100.0	100.0	2.1	27.5

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
Table 13A, page 45											
IMPORTS											
1946 6/ 7/								633.0			769.4
1947 6/ 7/	6.8	22.0	1.8	8.9	.5		40.0	653.3	56.7		750.0
EXPORTS											
1946 6/	327.4	50.4			47.6		425.5	43.1			496.0
1947 6/	646.7	36.5	.6		96.8		780.6	60.0	17.0		857.6
Table 15, page 53											
1943									441.5		7,401.0
1944						46.4	6,188.5		451.8		6,835.8
1946 12/		759.7			875.5		6,547.2		363.4		7,084.5
1947 12/	4,727.6	716.3	3.2	10.3	988.1	49.7	6,495.2	94.3	483.9	4.7	7,078.1
Table 17, page 55											
1943									495.8		7,632.5
1944						46.4	5,861.1		510.9		6,983.5
1946 11/	4,492.2	735.1			829.1		6,156.9	759.2	419.1		7,339.8
1947 11/	4,048.8	701.8	4.4	19.2	891.8	49.7	5,715.7	687.6	523.6	4.7	6,931.6
Table 19, page 57											
1941									5.7		58.8
1944								4.1	3.7		
1945 5/					5.3	.4		3.9		4/	
1946 5/	31.8	5.2						5.4			52.0 (Population 141.2)
1947 5/	28.4	4.9	4/	.1	6.3	.3	40.0	4.8	3.7	4/	48.5 (Population 142.8)

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

Table 21, page 59	(Mill consumption)			(Available for consumers)
1946 4/		346.3	15.3	331.0	4,492.2
1947 4/	4,727.6	686.0	7.2	678.8	4,048.8

Table 22, page 60	Batting, etc.	Yarn	Sewing thread	Twine and cordage	Cotton cloth	Other cotton cloth	Coated fabrics	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other	Household articles
1946 15/					183,511					
1947 15/	991	92,112	7,743	8,254	346,495	62,781	10,744	15,555	8,988	18,260

page 61	Handkerchiefs	Bags	Woven belting (mach.)	Rubber belting	Rubber hose	Rubber thread	Auto tires	Total	Total cotton content	Cotton equivalent
(1946)		7,026						327,351	315,169	346,340
(1947)	518	20,234	2,138	7,585	3,960	66	40,278	646,702	624,239	685,977

Table 23, page 62	Yarn	Sewing thread	Cotton cloth	Fabric containing silk, etc.	Pile fabrics	Table damask	Coated fabrics	Blankets	Sheets, pillow cases	Towels	Gloves
1946 25/			9,934	53			123				
1947 25/	782	81	3,302	29	37	1,082	166	47	24/	8	59

page 63	Hosiery	Handkerchiefs	Small wares	Belts and beltings	Knit fabric	Nets and nettings	Laces	Fish nets	Floor coverings	Total
(1946)							147			14,515
(1947)	45	189	1	170	72	179	171	4	390	6,814

(continued)	Total cotton content	Total cotton equivalent
(1946)	13,959	15,340
(1947)	6,571	7,221

Table 24, page 64			
1947	4,611.4	116.2	4,727.6

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

Table 26, page 66 :							
1946 6/.....	609.6	127.9	737.5			759.7	
1947 3/.....	525.7	172.4	698.1	17.8	.4	716.3	
Table 28, page 68 :							
1947 5/.....	15.3	2.5	17.8				
Table 29, page 69 :							
1946 8/.....	759.7		50.4	735.1			
1947 8/.....	716.3	22.0	36.5	701.8			

Table 31, page 71 :	Noils	Wastes	Tops	Yarn	Fabrics	Pile fabrics	Blankets	Hose	Gloves	Other knit apparel
1946 9/ :						4	122			
1947 9/..... :	5,915	2,556	377	456	2,894	5	228	614	18	294

(continued):	Hats	Other apparel not knit	Carpets Yards	Carpets Weight	Other	Total
(1946)..... :						25,809
(1947)..... :	2	1,137	14,920	7,460	26	21,982

Table 32, page 72 :	Noils	Yarn	Fabric	Blankets	Bathing suits	Felts	Carpets sq.yds.	Carpets pounds	Wearing apparel articles	Wearing apparel pounds	Wool felt hats	Total
1946..... :			23,141									50,351
1947..... :	4,978	4,347	17,298	3,150	157	850	555	2,495	764	2,978	264	36,517

Table 34, page 74 :												
1947 6/.....	2.5	.7	3.2	1.8	.6	4.4						
Table 36, page 76 :												
1947 10/.....	8/	27	1,256	2	3	2	40	437	17		Total 1,784	
Table 37, page 77 :												
1947 7/.....	203	50	117	30	3	166	8	Total 577				

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

Table 38, page 78 :	Filament yarn			Staple fiber			Total
1946 7/					33.9	209.0	875.5
1947 7/	729.0	0.2	729.2	222.5	36.4	258.9	988.1

Table 38A, page 79 :	Filament yarn			Staple fiber			Total rayon		
1947	525.2	221.5	746.7	168.2	60.2	228.4	693.4	281.7	975.1

Table 39, page 80 :					
1945 5/			26.8		
1946 5/	875.5		47.6	829.1	
1947 5/	988.1	.5	96.8	891.8	

Table 40, page 81 :	Fabrics	Pile fabrics	Knit goods	Braids	Ribbons	Wearing apparel not knit	Handkerchiefs	Nets and nettings	Bands, strips	Sewing thread	Other	Total
1947 9/	224	35	10	1	64	6	13	113	13	8/	15	494

Table 41, page 82 :	Woven goods	Knit piece goods	Hosiery	Knit underwear	Dresses skirts, etc.	Woven underwear	Sleeping garments	Total
1946	41,584							47,623
1947	87,233	2,713	3,884	970	1,047	656	249	96,752

1/ For years prior to 1936, estimated on basis of 0.22 pound per sq. yd. Includes 10,416,436 pounds of tire fabric in 1945; 9,851,633 pounds in 1946; and 14,597,304 pounds in 1947.

3/ .....0.5 pounds per dozen pairs during years 1928-37. After 1938, all hosiery converted at 0.9 pounds per dozen pairs. Includes nylon hosiery (1941-1947).

Table 43, page 84 :					Total
1947 6/	8.5	1.8	10.3	8.9	19.2

Table 45, page 86 :								
1947 3/	219	1,469	1,803	240	228	46	3,777	8,460

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

Table 46, page 87	Yarn	Threads, twines	Woven fabrics	Table damask	Pile fabrics	Gill nets, etc.	Hose for liquids etc.	Sliver roving	Towels, napkins	Handkerchiefs
1947 7/	763	219	4,739	1,031	22	2	137	27	1,244	247

(continued)	Sheets, pillow cases	Laces	Total
	104	400	8,935

Table 48, page 89							
1946 5/				633.0	43.1	759.2	
1947 5/	90.7	3.6	94.3	653.3	60.0	687.6	

Table 50, page 91	Burlap	Bags	Bagging		Webbing	Padding	Carpets	Yarn cordage	Other	Total
			New	Waste						
1946 10/			23,637				471			633,036
1947 10/	552,192	37,055	34,448	8,406	4,875	847	92	15,332	9	653,256

Table 51, page 92					
1946		36,402		43,059	
1947	956	51,191	7,854	60,001	

Table 53, page 94	Abaca	Sisal	Istle	Phormium	Cantala	Sunn	Total
1943			38.9				441.5
1944			36.7				451.8
1946 5/							363.4
1947 5/	175.1	262.1	42.8	4/	3.1	.8	483.9

Table 55, page 96				Total
1943	441.5			495.8
1944	451.8			510.9
1946 5/	363.4			419.1
1947 5/	483.9	56.7	17.0	523.6

Data for years prior to 1947 replace data given in report. Data for 1945, 1946, and 1947 are preliminary.

Table 57, page 98 :					Total	
1946 7/.....:					83,128	
1947 7/.....:	35,986	4,024	16,599	115	56,724	
Table 58, page 99 :			Total			
1947.....:	15,374	1,657	17,031			
Table 60, page 101 :						Total
1947.....:	3/	3/	58	58	4,655	4,713

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TRENDS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1892 - 1946

By Robert B. Evans, Agricultural Economist and
Barkley Meadows, Cotton Textile Analyst 1/

INTRODUCTION

In connection with its program of developing new and improved cotton products, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has accumulated a fund of information concerning consumption of cotton and other textile fibers in the United States. Included are actual figures and estimates of the quantity of textile fibers consumed or "made available for consumption" annually over more than a half century.

The present publication revises and brings up-to-date an earlier report entitled "Trends in the Consumption of Fibers in the United States - 1892-1939" (ACE-93), published by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in April 1941.

It is believed that the data presented herein will be of value to growers and handlers of fibers, to students of production and consumption trends, and to others. They are presented to answer such questions as: (1) How much has consumption of cotton and other textile fibers in the United States increased or decreased during the last fifty years? (2) Is per capita consumption of cotton and other fibers rising or falling? (3) What percentage of our fiber needs is imported and what percentage is produced domestically? And (4) what shifts have occurred in kinds of fiber used?

Consumption of fibers is discussed from two viewpoints in this report: (1) on the basis of quantities of raw fibers consumed or processed in the textile mills of the United States, and (2) on the

1/ This report was prepared under the supervision of R. J. Cheatham, in charge of the Cotton Processing Division. Acknowledgment is made of the assistance given by various staff members of the Department of Agriculture.

basis of fibers used by ultimate consumers in the United States, that is, of quantities of fibers eventually disappearing within the country.

In presenting mill consumption data, actual consumption figures have been used wherever they have been available. In other instances, estimates have been used of the quantities of raw fibers made available for mill consumption. Although these estimates, which are based on domestic production, imports for consumption, and domestic exports of raw fiber, do not accurately indicate mill consumption during individual years, they are useful in indicating averages and trends over periods of years.

In general, figures on quantities of fibers consumed by ultimate consumers have been arrived at by making additions to or subtractions from the raw fiber consumption figures to allow for imports and exports of fiber manufactures. They are not true consumption figures for no correction has been made for changes in stocks of fiber products, but it is believed that they closely indicate the consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers over periods of years.

Fibers discussed are the principal fibers used in textiles and cordage in the United States, namely cotton, wool, silk, flax, rayon, other synthetic fibers, jute, the hard fibers, and hemp. Fibers excluded from the discussion are those used in negligible quantities, such as ramie, or used for other than textile and cordage purposes, such as kapok. The data are for fiscal years (12 month periods ending June 30) for 1892-1917 inclusive, except that cotton consumption figures for 1892-1913 are for years ending August 31 and rayon consumption figures for 1911-17 are for calendar years ending December 31. For 1918-46 inclusive all data are for calendar years ending December 31.

TRENDS IN MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS 2/

Trends in the consumption of fibers are difficult to determine, not only because of year to year fluctuations as a result of business conditions and other factors, but also because they depend upon the length of the period under consideration. It is believed that the charts presented in this report will give the best impression of these trends. However, certain facts may be noted and conclusions drawn in regard to consumption of the various fibers, both in the aggregate and individually, and some of these are presented in the following pages.

2/ For discussion of trends in consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers in the United States, see page 25.

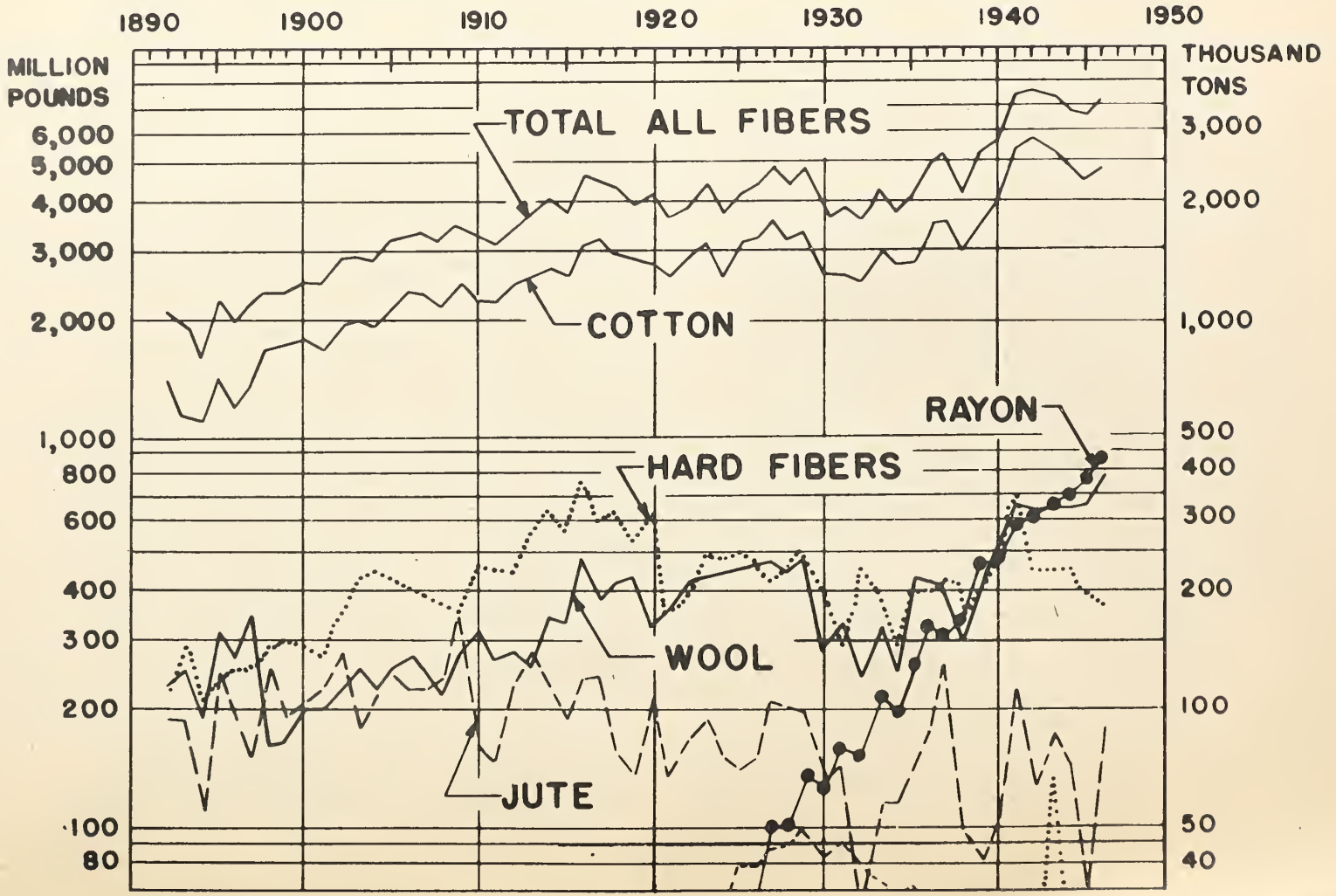
Trends in Total Quantities Used

All fibers - During the past half century there have been three notable trends in total mill consumption of fibers in the United States: (1) a marked upward trend from the 1890's to World War I; (2) a level or only slightly rising trend between World Wars I and II; and (3) a sharply upward trend during World War II (figure 1). The total quantity of fibers consumed by mills more than doubled between 1892 and 1919, rising from an average of 1.9 billion pounds during 1892-94 to an average of 4.3 billion pounds during 1915-19; then increased only slightly to an average of 4.6 billion pounds during 1935-39; but thereafter climed rapidly to an all-time peak of 7 5 billion pounds in 1942. Since that year, fiber consumption by mills has declined somewhat, but the 7.1 billion pounds consumed during 1946 was a record peacetime total, 54 percent in excess of the average for 1935-39 (tables 1,14,15). Expressed in terms of 480-pound, net-weight bales, mill consumption of fibers in the United States totaled 14.8 million bales in 1946 as compared with 15 6 million bales in 1942, and an average of 9.6 million bales during 1935-39

In analysing these data, a question arises as to whether there is at present any sustained, long-term upward trend in mill consumption of fibers in the United States. It is obvious that the huge consumption of fibers since 1940 has been during a period of war and postwar reconstruction, when there have been extraordinary demands for textiles manufactured in this country, not only at home but also abroad. On the other hand, the low-level consumption of fibers in the early 1930's was during a period of severe business depression. The fact that the qunatity of fibers consumed during 1935-40, a comparatively normal peacetime period, was higher-- but not much higher-than at any previous time, is significant Consumption of fibers is, of course, intimately connected with the clothing, housing, and industrial equipment needs of the country, and, consequently, is highly influenced by such factors as population growth, consumers' incomes, and business prosperity. Considering that the population of the United States in 1947 was approximately 11 percent greater than the average during 1935-39, and assuming at least moderate prosperity in the years ahead, it can reasonably be expected that fiber consumption totals will continue to be substantially greater than prewar, even if textile exports were to decline drastically from the high levels prevailing during 1946 and 1947.

Cotton - Of all fibers used by mills in the United States, cotton is preeminent in quantitative importance, being used more than twice as much as all other fibers combined. Cotton's share of total fiber consumption by mills has remained notably unchanged during the years, closely approximating 70 percent (ranging between

MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1892 - 1946



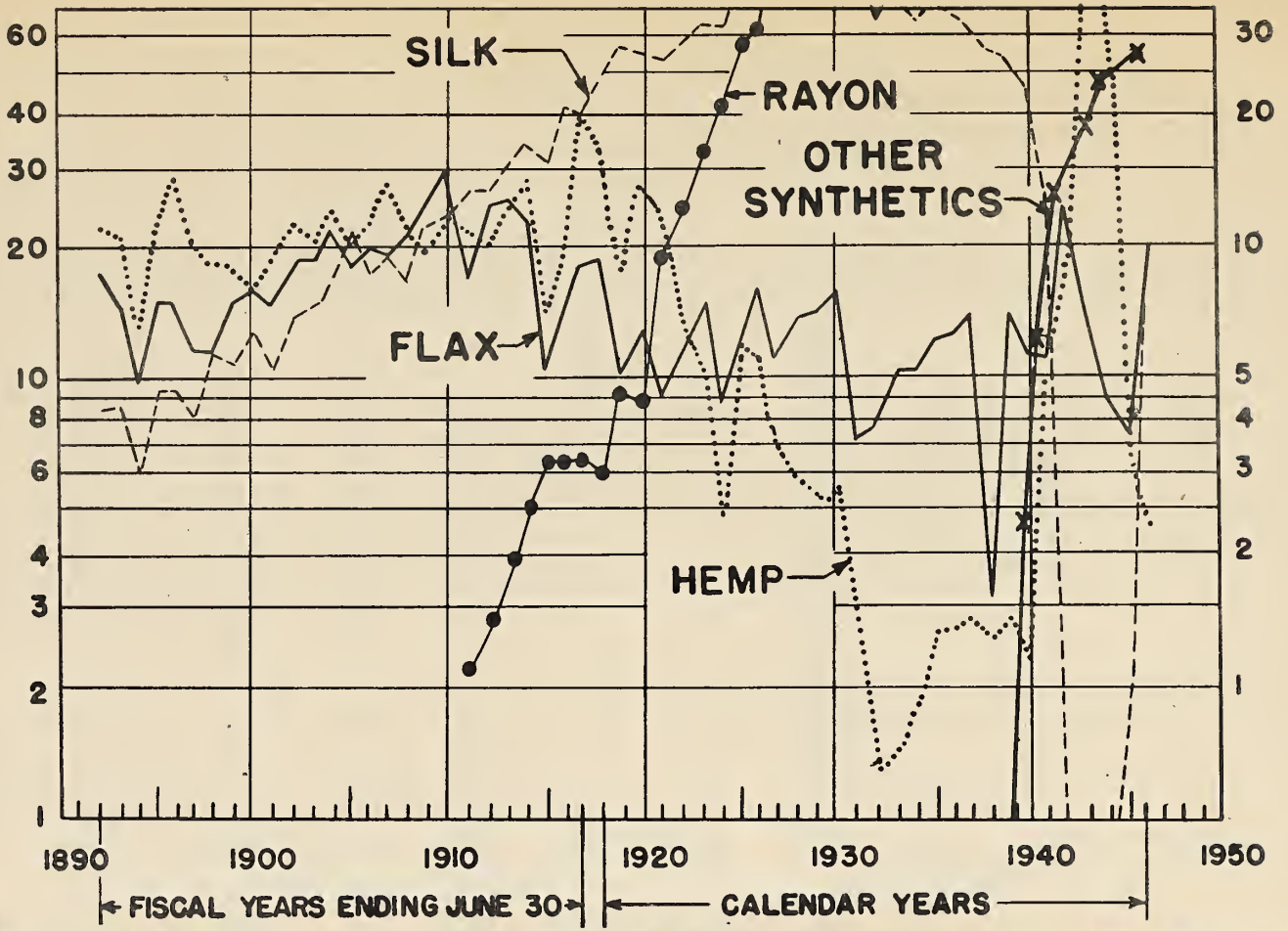


FIGURE 1.- Mill consumption of cotton, and of all fibers in the aggregate, increased rapidly from 1892 until the World War I period; increased only slightly between World Wars I and II; but turned sharply upwards with World War II. Peak quantities of raw jute were made available for mill use in 1909, of flax in 1910, and of silk in 1929. Peak mill consumption of cotton occurred in 1942, and of wool, rayon, and other synthetics in 1946.

Table 1.- Average annual mill consumption 1/ of raw fibers in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1944, and annual figures 1940-46

(For complete annual figures see tables 14 and 15)

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 4/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers 5/	Hemp	Total all fibers
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	1,205	222	8	14			1,449	166	240	19	1,874
1895-99	1,479	247	10	15			1,751	208	266	22	2,247
1900-04	1,868	223	14	18			2,123	226	359	20	2,728
1905-09	2,322	256	20	20			2,618	262	394	23	3,297
1910-14	2,446	297	29	24	3		2,799	209	507	24	3,539
1915-19	2,974	386	44	15	7		3,426	196	621	25	4,268
1920-24	2,821	378	55	11	25		3,290	174	468	16	3,948
1925-29	3,291	365	85	14	91		3,846	181	469	8	4,504
1930-34	2,687	285	77	10	169		3,228	115	356	3	3,702
1935-39	3,280	394	63	12	335		4,084	154	389	3	4,630
1940-44	4,962	609	15	14	611	25	6,236	158	503	45	6,942
1940	3,969	428	48	11	482	4	4,942	108	480	2	5,532
1941	5,176	671	25	11	592	12	6,487	234	702	10	7,433
1942	5,612	637	6/	25	621	24	6,919	128	445	19	7,511
1943	5,278	659	6/	14	656	37	6,644	175	439	141	7,399
1944	4,777	651	6/	9	705	48	6,190	143	448	52	6,833
1945 7/	4,533	671	2	7	770	49	6,032	70	395	7	6,504
1946 7/	4,823	771	16	20	875	53	6,558	169	363	5	7,095

1/ Mill consumption of wool for 1918-46 and cotton for all years. Quantities made available for mill consumption of other fibers. See following tables for derivations and sources: cotton, table 24; wool, tables 25 and 26; silk, tables 33 and 34; flax, tables 42 and 43; rayon, table 38; other synthetic fibers, table 15; jute, tables 47 and 48; hard fibers, tables 52 and 53; and hemp, tables 59 and 60.

2/ Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ended June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ended August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years 1911-17.

3/ Wool and similar fibers including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Scoured equivalent weight.

4/ Includes nylon, Aralac, Saran, Vinyon, and Fiberglas. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential. See table 15.

5/ Including abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp) and cantala. Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

7/ Preliminary.

68.4 and 73.1) during each 5-year period since 1900 (table 2, figure 2). But during the last few years, its percentage has steadily declined from a wartime peak of 74.7 percent in 1942 to 68.0 percent in 1946 Although this decline was accompanied by a substantial increase in rayon's importance and by a somewhat smaller increase in wool's percentage of the total, rayon's percentage in 1946 was only 12.3 percent and wool's, 10.9 percent. Synthetic fibers other than rayon represented 0.7 percent; silk, 0.2 percent; flax, 0.3 percent; hard fibers, 5.1 percent; jute, 2.4 percent; and hemp, 0 1 percent. Cotton thus remains many times more important, quantitatively, in our textile economy than any other fiber.

For certain purposes it is useful to compare consumption of cotton only with those other fibers which are used mostly for clothing and household purposes——omitting from consideration jute, the hard fibers, and hemp, which are used principally for bags, bagging, and cordage. On this basis, cotton's percentage of mill consumption has slowly declined from 88.0 percent during 1900-04 to 79.6 percent during 1940-44, and to 73.5 percent in 1946. This decline has not been due to any sustained downward trend in actual mill consumption of cotton, but rather, largely, to rayon's rapidly increasing importance.

In general, cotton consumption by mills has been characterized by the same trends as total mill consumption of all fibers. Mill consumption of raw cotton climbed from an average of 1.2 billion pounds (2.5 million bales of 480 pounds net weight) during 1892-94 to an average of 3.0 billion pounds (6.2 million bales) during 1915-19. Then, between World Wars I and II, it increased only slowly, reaching averages of 3 3 billion pounds (6.9 million bales) during 1925-29 and 1935-39, but receding during 1930-34 to an average of only 2.7 billion pounds (5.6 million bales). With World War II, however, the figure jumped sharply upwards to an all-time peak of 5.6 billion pounds (11 7 million bales) during 1942. It has declined somewhat since 1942, but the total of 4.8 billion pounds (10.0 million bales) consumed during 1946, nevertheless, sets a peacetime record, 47 percent in excess of the average for prewar 1935-39.

During World War II, cotton was the only fiber possessed by the United States in abundant supply. Because of its strength and durability, it was particularly well suited for wartime requirements. These factors in association led to the tremendous advance in domestic mill consumption of cotton which occurred during the wartime period. Although competitive materials such as rayon and paper made inroads into some of cotton's most important end use markets such as tire cord and bags during the period, the overall need for cotton products was so great that cotton consumption was forced up to record levels. Whether consumption of cotton can be maintained at wartime levels, in spite of increasing competition from other materials, is

Table 2.- Mill consumption of raw fibers in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1946, in percentages of the total 1/

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	64.3	11.8	0.4	0.8			77.3	8.9	12.8	1.0	100.0
1895-99	65.8	11.0	0.4	0.7			77.9	9.3	11.8	1.0	100.0
1900-04	68.4	8.2	0.5	0.7			77.8	8.3	13.2	0.7	100.0
1905-09	70.4	7.8	0.6	0.6			79.4	7.9	12.0	0.7	100.0
1910-14	69.1	8.4	0.8	0.7	0.1		79.1	5.9	14.3	0.7	100.0
1915-19	69.7	9.0	1.0	0.4	0.2		80.3	4.6	14.5	0.6	100.0
1920-24	71.4	9.6	1.4	0.3	0.6		83.3	4.4	11.9	0.4	100.0
1925-29	73.1	8.1	1.9	0.3	2.0		85.4	4.0	10.4	0.2	100.0
1930-34	72.6	7.7	2.1	0.2	4.6		87.2	3.1	9.6	0.1	100.0
1935-39	70.8	8.5	1.4	0.3	7.2		88.2	3.3	8.4	0.1	100.0
1940-44	71.4	8.8	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.4	89.8	2.3	7.3	0.6	100.0
1940	71.7	7.7	0.9	0.2	8.7	0.1	89.3	2.0	8.7	3/	100.0
1941	69.7	9.0	0.3	0.1	8.0	0.2	87.3	3.2	9.4	0.1	100.0
1942	74.7	8.5	3/	0.3	8.3	0.3	92.1	1.7	5.9	0.3	100.0
1943	71.3	8.9	3/	0.2	8.9	0.5	89.8	2.4	5.9	1.9	100.0
1944	69.9	9.5	3/	0.1	10.3	0.7	90.5	2.1	6.6	0.8	100.0
1945 4/	69.7	10.3	3/	0.1	11.8	0.8	92.7	1.1	6.1	0.1	100.0
1946 4/	68.0	10.9	0.2	0.3	12.3	0.7	92.4	2.4	5.1	0.1	100.0

1/ Based on table 1.
2/ Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Less than .05 percent.
4/ Preliminary.

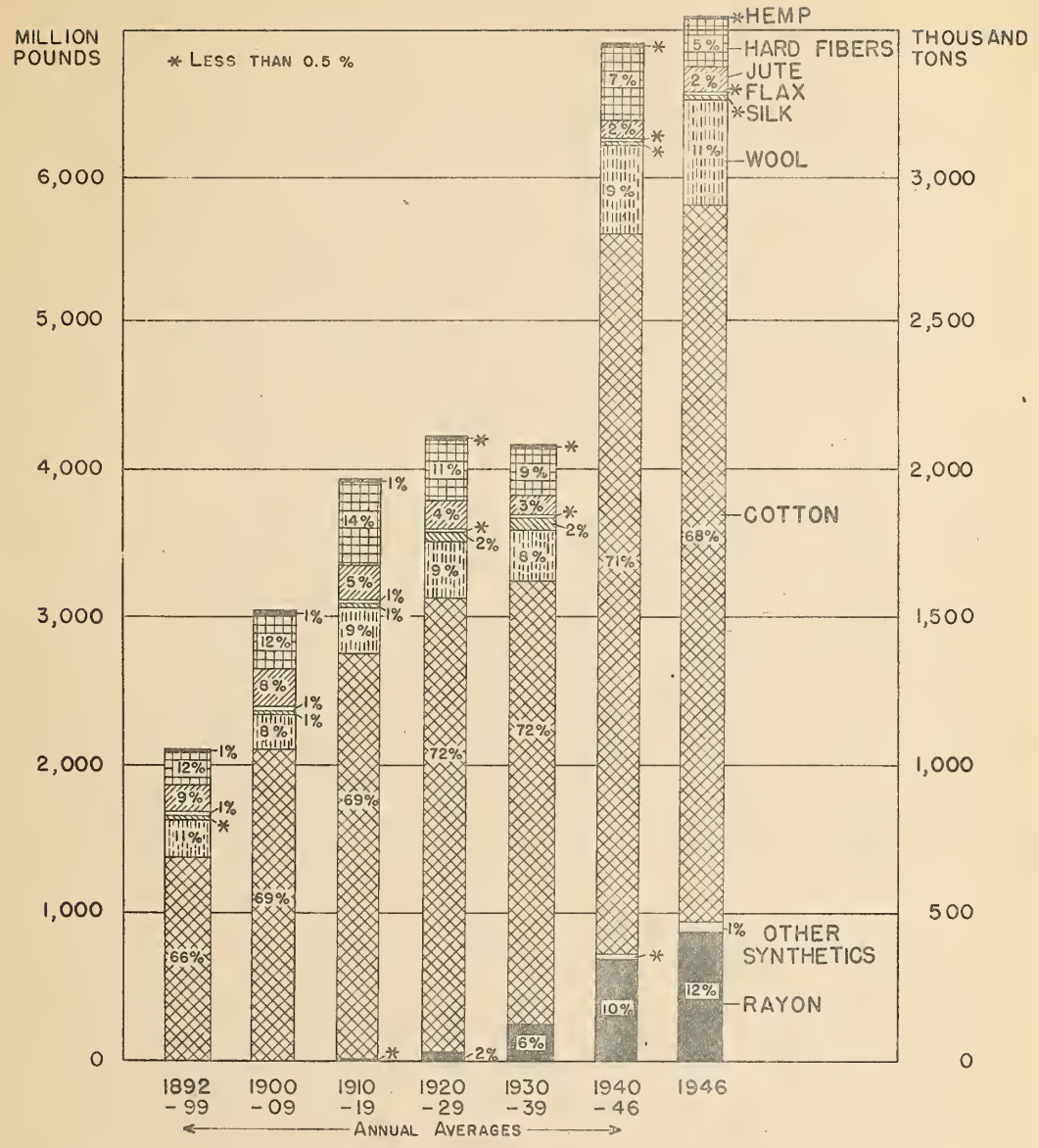


FIGURE 2.- MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946

Cotton has comprised close to 70 percent of all raw fibers used by mills throughout the years since 1900, while wool has comprised 8 to 11 percent. Jute's percentage has declined from 9 percent to 2 percent, and hard fibers from 12 percent to 7 percent since 1900. But rayon's percentage has increased from 2 percent in 1920-29 to 12 percent in 1946.

probably the most important question currently faced by the domestic cotton industry.

Table 3.- Mill consumption of specified raw fibers in the United States, during designated periods of years, 1892-1946, in percentages of the total 1/

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94:	83.2	15.3	0.5	1.0			100.0
1895-99:	84.5	14.1	0.6	0.8			100.0
1900-04:	88.0	10.5	0.7	0.8			100.0
1905-09:	88.7	9.8	0.8	0.7			100.0
1910-14:	87.4	10.6	1.0	0.9	0.1		100.0
1915-19:	86 8	11.3	1.3	0.4	0.2		100.0
1920-24:	85 7	11.5	1.7	0.3	0.8		100.0
1925-29:	85.6	9 5	2.2	0.3	2.4		100.0
1930-34:	83 3	8 8	2.4	0.3	5.2		100.0
1935-39:	80 3	9 7	1.5	0.3	8.2		100.0
1940-44:	79.6	9.7	0.3	0.2	9.8	0.4	100.0
1940	80.3	8.7	1.0	0.2	9.7	0.1	100.0
1941	79.8	10.3	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.2	100.0
1942	81.1	9.2	3/	0.4	9.0	0.3	100.0
1943	79.4	9.9	3/	0.2	9.9	0.6	100.0
1944	77.2	10.5	3/	0.1	11.4	0.8	100.0
1945 4/	75.2	11.1	3/	0.1	12.8	0.8	100.0
1946 4/	73.5	11.8	0.2	0.3	13.4	0.8	100.0

1/ Based on table 1.
2/ Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Less than .05 percent.
4/ Preliminary.

Wool and similar fibers.-Wool, including similar fibers such as mohair and camel's hair, ranked second only to cotton in consumption, quantitatively, among the fibers used mostly for clothing and household purposes (cotton, wool, silk, flax, rayon, and other synthetics) until 1938. Beginning then, it has been outranked also by rayon except during the wartime years of 1941-43, when it temporarily regained second place. Wool has comprised between 7 8 and 9.6 percent of the total mill consumption of fibers during all 5-year periods since 1900, but

during 1946 its share rose to 10.9 percent.

Quantities of wool and similar fibers made available for consumption declined to a minimum of an estimated 157 million pounds in 1898, following the reimposition of a tariff on wool imports, but rose thereafter to a maximum of an estimated 476 million pounds in 1916. After 1918, the first year for which actual mill consumption figures are available, mill consumption declined from a maximum of 434 million pounds in 1923 to a minimum of 244 million pounds in 1932 and 1934, then increased to an annual average of 394 million pounds in 1935-39. With World War II mill consumption of raw wool, like that of cotton, increased rapidly to record levels, averaging 609 million pounds per year during 1940-44. It has continued at high levels during the immediate postwar period with the total of 771 million pounds for 1946 setting an all-time record, equal to nearly double the average for prewar 1935-39.

Wool is generally divided into two classes, the finer "apparel" wools, produced domestically and imported, and the coarser "carpet" wools, used chiefly in carpets, practically all of which are imported. Of the two classes, apparel wools are of greater importance in quantity and value, and trends in their consumption by mills are similar to those just outlined for total consumption of all types of wool and similar fibers: There was a continued decline following World War I, with consumption falling from 371 million pounds in 1918 to 168 million pounds in 1934. Since then, however, there has been a marked upward trend with the quantity consumed rising to 310 million pounds in 1940, 603 million pounds in 1943, and to an all-time peak of 620 million pounds in 1946 (see tables 1, 25, and 26, and figure 3).

Mill consumption of carpet wools has fluctuated so greatly from year to year that trends are difficult to define. Over 100 million pounds were used in 1923, 1928, 1929, 1936, 1937, and 1939, but the quantity consumed fell as low as 42 million pounds in 1932. Consumption climbed to an all-time peak of 132 million pounds in 1941, then declined to only 33 million pounds in 1943, and since has increased to 128 million pounds in 1946.

In addition to apparel and carpet class wools, a small quantity of mohair, alpaca, camel's hair, and other wool-like fibers are used in the United States. The quantity of mohair, alpaca, etc., made available for consumption increased from an average of 6.8 million pounds during 1910-14 to between 14 and 18 million pounds annually during the 1926-1939 period, and to a peak of 28 million pounds during 1944. A total of 21 million pounds was made available for mill consumption in 1946. Imports of camel's hair totaled more than 2 million pounds annually between 1910 and 1914, but have exceeded

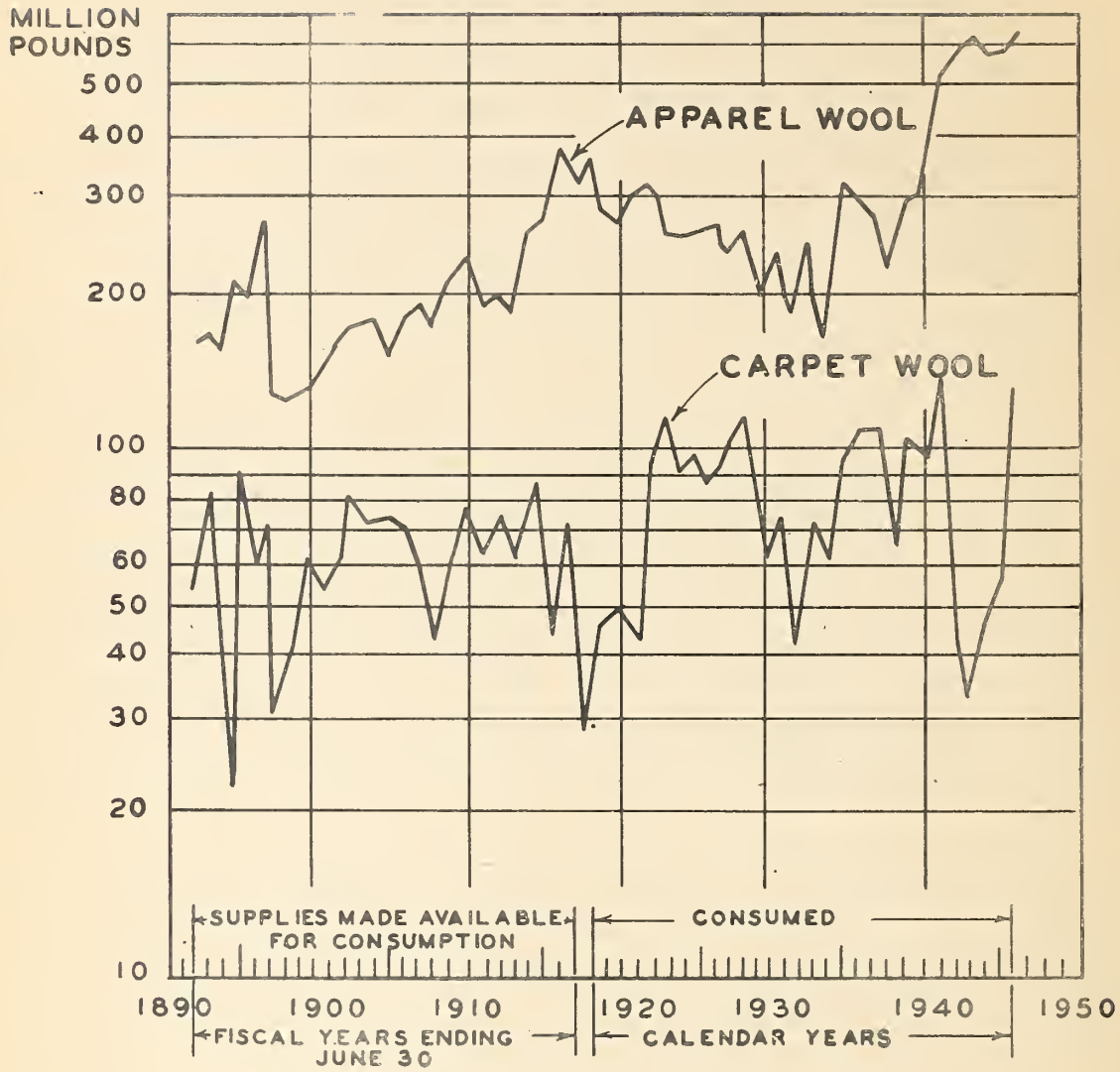


FIGURE 3.- CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL CLASS AND CARPET CLASS WOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946

The 620 million pounds (scoured basis) of apparel wools consumed by mills in 1946 was double the quantity used in 1940, and set an all-time record. Consumption of carpet wools, after dropping to low levels during World War II, was also high in 1946.

1 million pounds only once, in 1945, since 1920.

Besides the raw wools and similar fibers mentioned above, large quantities of reworked wool, or wool recovered from old blankets, rags, etc , are used in the United States. No reliable estimates of the exact quantities used are available for all years, but at least 105 million pounds of wool and part-wool recovered fiber and clippings and rags were used by the textile industries in 1939, according to the Census of Manufactures. The raw wool consumption figures presented in this report do not therefore indicate in entirety the quantity of wool processed by mills during a given year.

Silk.- Although silk has never comprised as much as 2 percent, by weight, of the United States consumption of raw fibers during any 5-year period, it has been of considerable importance because of its high monetary value. Consumption of unmanufactured silk (including raw silk and silk wastes) increased much more rapidly than did consumption of cotton and wool in the 37 years from 1892 to 1929——quantities made available for consumption, as indicated by imports for consumption, increased steadily from an average of 8 million pounds per year during 1892-94 to a maximum of 98 million pounds in 1929. After 1929, however, consumption declined rapidly and, in 1940, the last full calendar year before imports from Japan were cut off, imports totaled only 48 million pounds. During 1942-44, only negligible quantities of silk were made available for mill consumption in the United States, but with the end of the war imports were resumed, and in 1946 totaled 16 million pounds. This quantity comprised only 0.2 percent of the total consumption of raw fibers in 1946, as compared with 0.9 percent in 1940 and a maximum of 2.4 percent in 1931.

The downward trend in silk consumption between 1929 and 1941 is closely associated with the development of the synthetic fiber industry in the United States. Production of all-silk broad-woven goods declined from 47.0 million pounds in 1929 to 6.5 million pounds in 1939, at the same time that the production of all-rayon broad-woven goods was increasing from 13.1 million pounds to 289.1 million pounds And the decline in silk consumption would have been still more drastic if there had not been an expanding market for silk in women's hosiery during this period. At the beginning of World War II, nylon was just beginning to make serious inroads into silk's near monopoly of this market. Considering relative properties and prices of silk and competing synthetic fibers, it appears unlikely that silk in the future will be used in anywhere near the volume that it was just prior to 1940.

Flax.- Flax is of only minor importance, quantitatively speaking, as compared with other fibers which are used for apparel and household purposes in this country, particularly on the basis of

quantities of raw fiber processed by mills in this country. It has comprised less than 1 percent of the total mill fiber consumption throughout the last half centruy. Quantities of flax made available for domestic mill consumption averaged 12 million pounds per year during 1935-39, as compared with 11 million pounds during 1920-24 and 24 million pounds during 1910-14. Since 1940, amounts made available for consumption during individual years have fluctuated widely, ranging from as much as 25 million pounds in 1942 to as little as 7 million pounds in 1945.

Rayon.- Rayon has surpassed all other fibers in the continued steeply upward trend of its consumption during the past 35 years. In 1911, the year in which its uninterrupted production was begun in the United States, consumption totaled only 2.1 million pounds, and it was not until 1924 that rayon comprised even as much as 1 percent of the total quantity of fibers consumed by mills. By 1927, however, consumption of rayon had increased to 100 million pounds, by 1939 to 459 million pounds, and in 1946 it totaled 875 million pounds, or 12.4 percent of the total raw fiber consumed. Rayon has been used in larger quantities than any other fiber except cotton during each year since 1937, except during 1941-43 when wool temporarily outranked it.

Before 1928 practically all of the raw rayon consumed was continous filament rayon; that is, rayon in continuous strands similar to silk. Since that time use of rayon staple fiber, or rayon cut into short pieces similar in length to cotton or wool fibers, has increased rapidly, totaling 209 million pounds in 1946 as compared with only 6 million pounds in 1935 and 99 million pounds in 1939 (table 38).

Rayon made in the United States is of three types, viscose, cuprammonium, and acetate, according to the chemical manufacturing process used. Acetate rayon is a cellulose acetate compound, chemically, with substantially different physical and chemical properties than viscose and cuprammonium rayons, both of which are nearly pure regenerated cellulose. Statistical data giving the quantity consumed of each type of rayon in the United States are not available, but on the basis of production in 1946, 70 percent of the rayon filament yarn was viscose, 3 percent was cuprammonium, and 27 percent was acetate; while 75 percent of the staple fiber was viscose, and the rest acetate. Acetate rayon's share of total United States rayon production increased from 8 percent in 1930 to 30 percent in 1940, then declined during World War II to 27 percent in 1946. Figure 4 and table 38A show trends in the production of different types of rayon from 1920-46.

One of the most important trends during the last few years in rayon consumption has been the rapid increase in use of "high-tenacity" (high strength) viscose filament yarn by tire manufactures. Shipments of rayon to tire manufactures increased from less than 10 million pounds in 1940 to 214 million pounds in 1946, comprising slightly

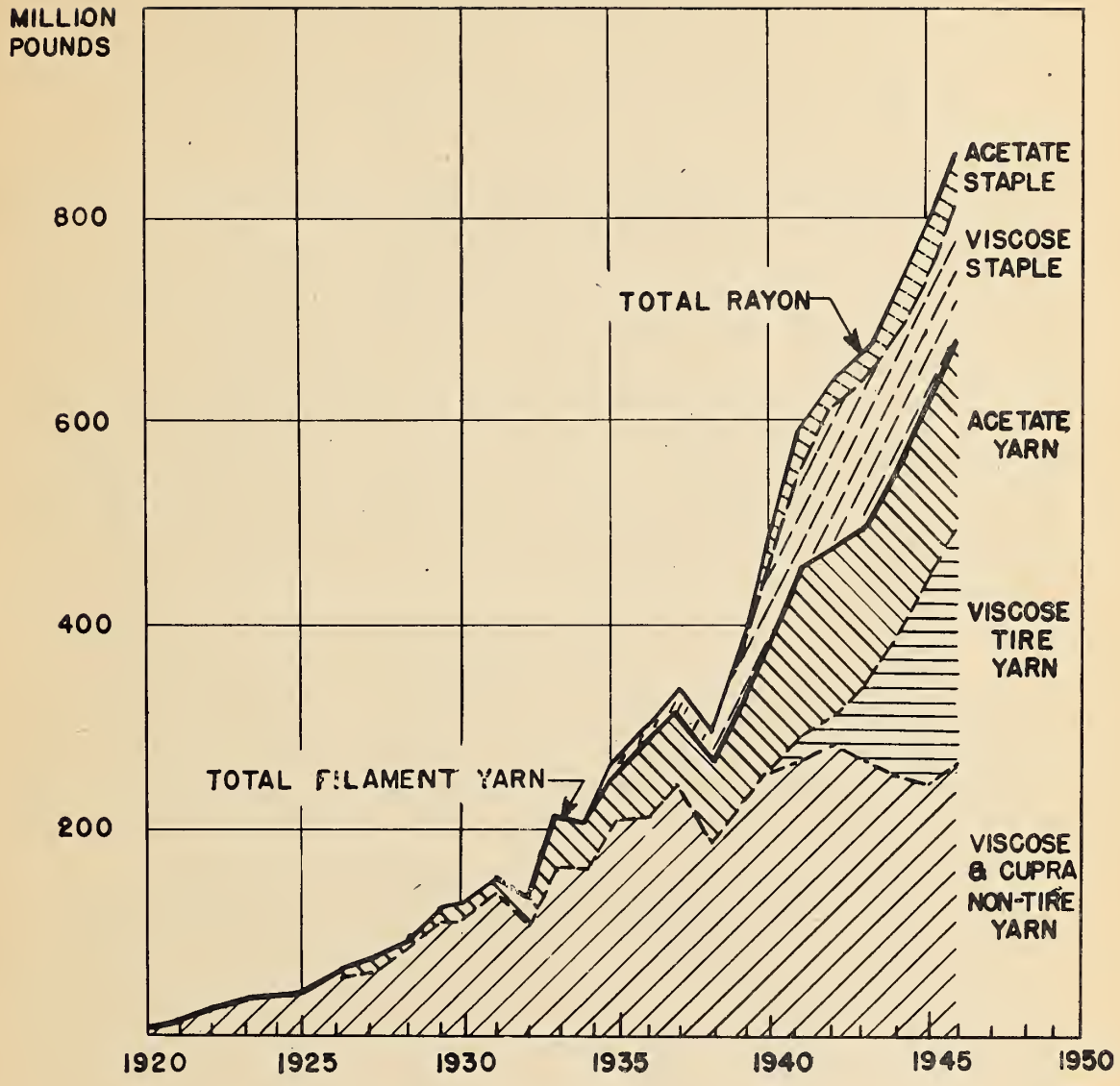


FIGURE 4.- PRODUCTION OF RAYON IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPES, 1920-1946

Total rayon production increased 383 million pounds per year between 1940 and 1946, of which 57 percent was viscose tire yarn; 18 percent, other yarn; and 25 percent, staple. Quantities of rayon consumed are closely comparable to quantities produced except in the case of staple, imports of which totaled between 15 and 50 million pounds per year during 1937-40 and in 1946.

more than half of the total increase in rayon consumption during this period.

In addition to the rayon discussed above, considerable quantities of rayon waste, derived in the production of viscose filament yarn, are used in various textile products It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 20 to 25 million pounds of this waste have been used annually during the last few years.

Other synthetic fibers.- Until about 1935, rayon was the only manufactured fiber in commercial production in this country. Since that time, several other fibers, man-made from materials other than cellulose, have been introduced commercially, while still others have reached a pilot-plant stage of development. Total consumption of synthetic fibers other than rayon was so small prior to 1940 that it can be condiered inconsequential. Thereafter, however, it increased rapidly, climbing steadily from 4.5 million pounds in 1940 to 53.3 million pounds in 1946 During the latter year, consumption of synthetic fibers other than rayon comprised 0.7 percent of the total mill consumption of all fibers (tables 1, 2, 15) and, although the quantity involved was small as compared with mill consumption of cotton,rayon, and wool, it was already greatly in excess of the consumption of silk or flax.

Glass fiber is the oldest of the synthetic fibers other than rayon Production began in about 1936, but the output was quite limited during the first three or four years. Production of Vinyon, a fiber made of Vinylite synthetic resin, began about two years later, but was still relatively small in 1946. Most important of the group, quantitatively, has been nylon, production of which began in December 1939, following a short period of pilot plant operations.

Manufacture of casein fiber was initiated on a pilot-plant basis in 1939, with production in a commercial size unit beginning in 1941. Saran, another fiber made from a synthetic resin (known also as Velon, Lumite, etc.), introduced commercially in 1940, might be termed a "borderline" case as a textile fiber since thus far it has been made commercially only in monofilament form, while textile yarns are generally made up of many relatively fine fibers or filaments. Since Saran frequently is woven and used for textile purposes, however, it has been included in the statistics given for synthetic fibers other than rayon. Certain other synthetic fibers, such as soybean fiber and fiber made of acrylate resins, although in a pilot-plant stage of development, have not yet been produced on a true commercial scale and have not been included

Jute.- The textile fibers discussed thus far, including other synthetics as a group, are used mostly for apparel and household

purposes, although some of them have widespread indutrial uses. In addition, large quantities of certain other fibers are used in this country, which may be distinguished by the fact that they are used entirely, or almost entirely, for industrial purposes, and by the fact that they usually sell at a comparatively low price.

One of the most important of this group is jute, a plant fiber grown mainly in India, of which there is no production in the United States. Most of the jute imported here (78 percent, 1940-46) is in the form of manufactured goods, principally burlap, but substantial quantities of raw jute are imported for use in the domestic manufacture of bagging for baling cotton, carpet yarns, twines, upholstery webbing, and so forth. Unmanufactured imports for consumption of raw jute were at a maximum in the early years of the twentieth century, averaging 262 million pounds per year during 1905-09. Thereafter, they followed a continued downward trend until 1930-34, when they averaged only 115 million pounds per year, increasing, however, to an average of 154 million pounds annually during 1935-39 and to an average of 158 million pounds per year during 1940-44. In the absence of actual mill consumption data, these averages are believed to indicate fairly well the trends which have taken place in the mill consumption of raw jute. Jute comprised only 2 3. percent of the total raw fiber consumed by mills in the United States during 1940-44, as compared with 9.3 percent in 1895-99, and 3.3 percent during 1935-39.

Hard fibers.- Other fibers used chiefly for industrial purposes in this country include the group known as the hard fibers, which are used almost entirely in the manufacture of cordage and twine, including binder twine. These fibers are derived from the leaves of certain plants grown in tropical and semitropical countries, and include henequen from the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and elsewhere; abaca' (Manila fiber) from the Philippines; sisal from the Dutch East Indies, British East Africa, and elsewhere; istle (Tampico fiber) from Mexico; phormium (New Zealand fiber) from New Zealand and St Helena; and cantala (maguey) from the Philippines and Java. Sunn, a soft fiber from India which is used in negligible quantities in this country for the same purposes generally as hard fibers, also has been included in the statistical data presented for hard fibers in this report.

Hard fibers are used so extensively in the United States that their mill consumption, as indicated by imports for consumption, was roughly comparable to consumption of wool or rayon during the years just preceding the war. Total imports for consumption of raw hard fibers increased from an average of 240 million pounds annually during 1892-94 to an average of 621 million pounds annually during 1915-19, but declined thereafter, averaging only 389 million

pounds per year during 1935-39. With the coming of World War II, hard fibers became a strategic commodity because of their use in ships ropes and binder twine, and imports of raw fiber climbed to 702 million pounds in 1941 as an effort was made to accumulate a "stock pile" in this country. Although two of the most important producing areas, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, were captured by the enemy during World War II, aggregate imports of hard fibers averaged higher per year during 1942-46 than during 1935-39.

Henequen, used chiefly in binder twine, and sisal, used in binder twine, ropes, and wrapping twines, are closely related fibers botanically and are grouped together in United States foreign commerce statistics. Together they accounted for 70 percent of the total hard fibers imported in 1946 as compared with 90 percent in 1944 and 71 percent during 1935-39. Imports for consumption of abaca' (Manila fiber), a more costly fiber used mainly in ropes, dropped nearly to zero in World War II, but in 1946 totaled 22 percent of hard fiber imports as compared with 23 percent in 1935-39. Other hard fibers included in the tabulation (tables 52 and 53), including istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), cantala, and sunn, are used chiefly as substitutes or adulterants. Imports of these fibers averaged 24 million pounds per year during 1935-39, climbed to 79 million pounds in 1941, but since have declined to 27 million pounds in 1946 (figure 5).

Hemp.- Hemp was the most important fiber used in cordage and twine in this country until about 100 years ago, but long before 1900 it was almost completely supplanted in this use by the hard fibers, jute, and cotton Quantities of hemp made available for mill consumption, from both imports and domestic production, averaged only 3 million pounds per year during the 1930's as compared with 20 to 28 million pounds annually during the 10 years preceding World War I. With World War II, production of hemp in the United States was greatly expanded in order to provide a domestic replacement for the important hard fibers, and quantities made available for consumption increased rapidly to a peak of 141 million pounds in 1943. Domestic production declined rapidly thereafter, however, and only about 4.6 million pounds of hemp were made available for domestic mill consumption in 1946 In that year, hemp comprised less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total mill consumption of all fibers.

Trends in Domestic and Foreign Origin of Fibers Used

The bulk of the raw fiber consumed by domestic mills is produced in the United States but large quantities, nevertheless, are imported from foreign sources. During 1946, a total of 1,360 million pounds of raw fibers of foreign origin were used or made available for use by domestic mills (table 4, figure 6). This total compares

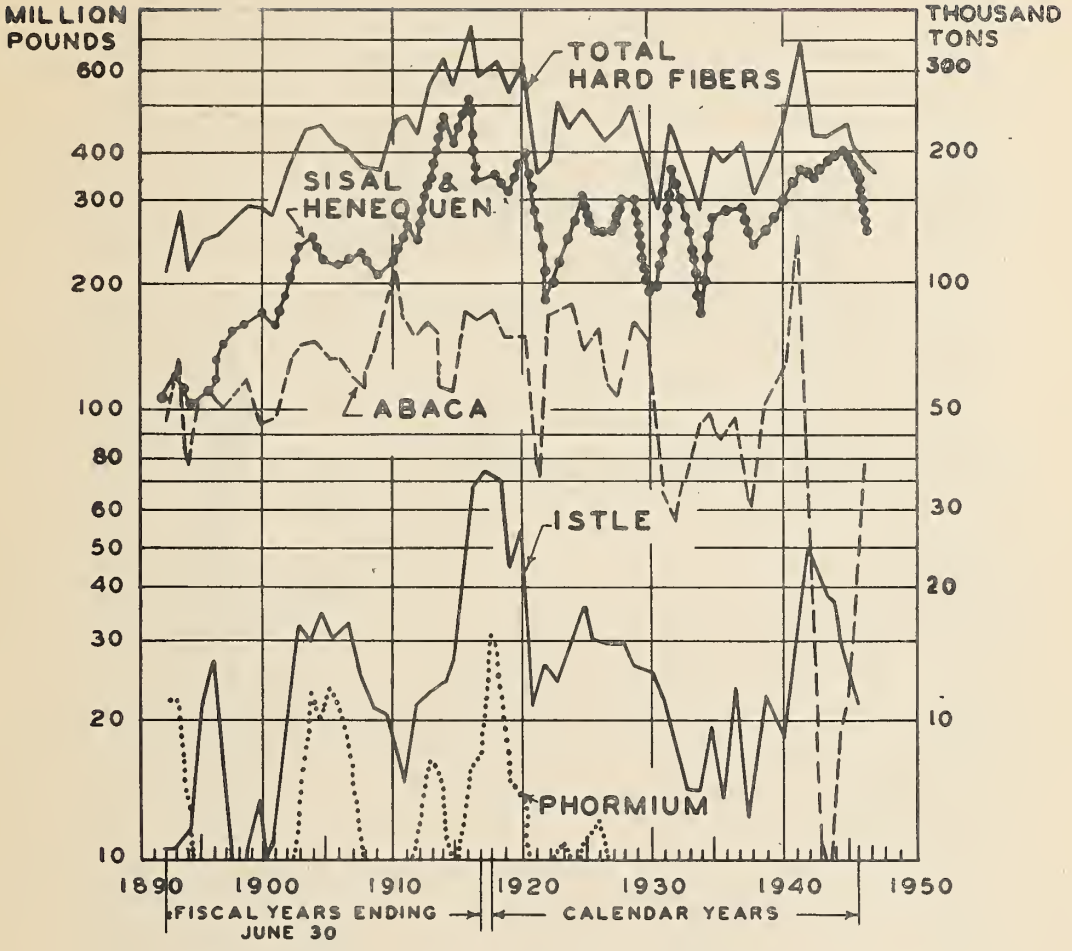


FIGURE 5.- IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF HARD FIBERS INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946

Henequen and sisal, used in binder twine, cordage, and wrapping twines, and abaca' (Manila fiber), used mainly in cordage, are the most important hard fibers imported. Others are used chiefly as substitutes or adulterants. Imports of abaca' dropped nearly to zero in World War II, but increased rapidly with the end of the war.

Table 4.- Approximate annual consumption of raw fibers of foreign origin 1/ in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1944, and annual figures 1940-46

Years 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 4/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	33.2	76.4	7.6	13.9			131.1	165.5	239.9	8.8	545.3
1895-99	51.8	127.9	10.1	15.4			205.2	207.9	266.2	12.4	691.7
1900-04	69.4	98.6	13.9	18.3			200.2	225.9	359.1	10.1	795.3
1905-09	69.6	126.5	20.1	20.2			236.4	261.6	394.1	12.8	904.9
1910-14	93.5	145.8	28.8	23.9	1.7		293.7	208.9	506.9	14.7	1,024.2
1915-19	121.6	254.6	43.6	13.7	1.0		434.5	196.4	620.5	12.1	1,263.5
1920-24	152.4	228.0	54.6	10.7	2.4		448.1	173.9	468.4	10.9	1,101.3
1925-29	146.3	193.4	85.4	12.2	11.7		449.0	180.8	468.6	4.6	1,103.0
1930-34	77.6	98.8	76.5	9.7	3.2		265.8	115.4	355.5	1.9	738.6
1935-39	67.2	153.0	63.3	10.5	21.4		315.4	154.2	389.0	1.7	860.3
1940-44	72.2	382.4	14.7	9.8	5.9		485.0	157.6	502.8	1.8	1,147.2
1940	59.2	195.3	47.6	9.7	17.7		329.5	107.9	479.9	.7	918.0
1941	85.0	429.9	25.5	6.1	11.7		558.2	233.8	701.9	2.7	1,496.6
1942	94.8	369.2	.2	17.5	.2		481.9	128.3	444.9	4.8	1,059.9
1943	68.3	434.4	5/	9.6	5/		512.3	174.4	439.4	.7	1,126.8
1944	53.5	483.4	5/	6.2	5/		543.1	143.5	447.8	.3	1,134.7
1945 6/	67.4	532.2	1.8	5.2	2.4		609.0	69.9	395.6	.1	1,074.6
1946 6/	117.7	643.0	15.6	17.0	33.9		827.2	169.3	363.0	.1	1,359.6

1/ As follows:

Cotton- Imports for consumption, 1892-1905. Consumption of foreign cotton, 1906-46 as reported by Bureau of Census. (Converted to 485 pounds per 500-pound equivalent bale, allowing 3 percent for tare). See footnote 2.

Wool and similar fibers- Imports for consumption reduced to estimated scoured equivalent, 1892-1917. Imports for consumption of mohair and camel's hair plus estimated consumption of foreign apparel and carpet wools (scoured basis), 1918-37, plus reported consumption, 1938-46. See tables 6, 25, 26, and 28.

Silk, Rayon, Flax, Jute, Hard Fibers, Hemp- Imports for consumption. For rayon as compiled from Rayon Organon. See footnote 2. Rayon figures include staple fiber, 1928-46. Flax figures include 20 percent of weight of imported flax straw.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, and calendar years 1918-46, except that cotton is given for years ending August 31, 1906-13, and rayon is given for calendar years, 1911-17.

3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.

4/ No data on imports of synthetic fiber other than rayon are available, but it is probable that they are inconsequential.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Preliminary.

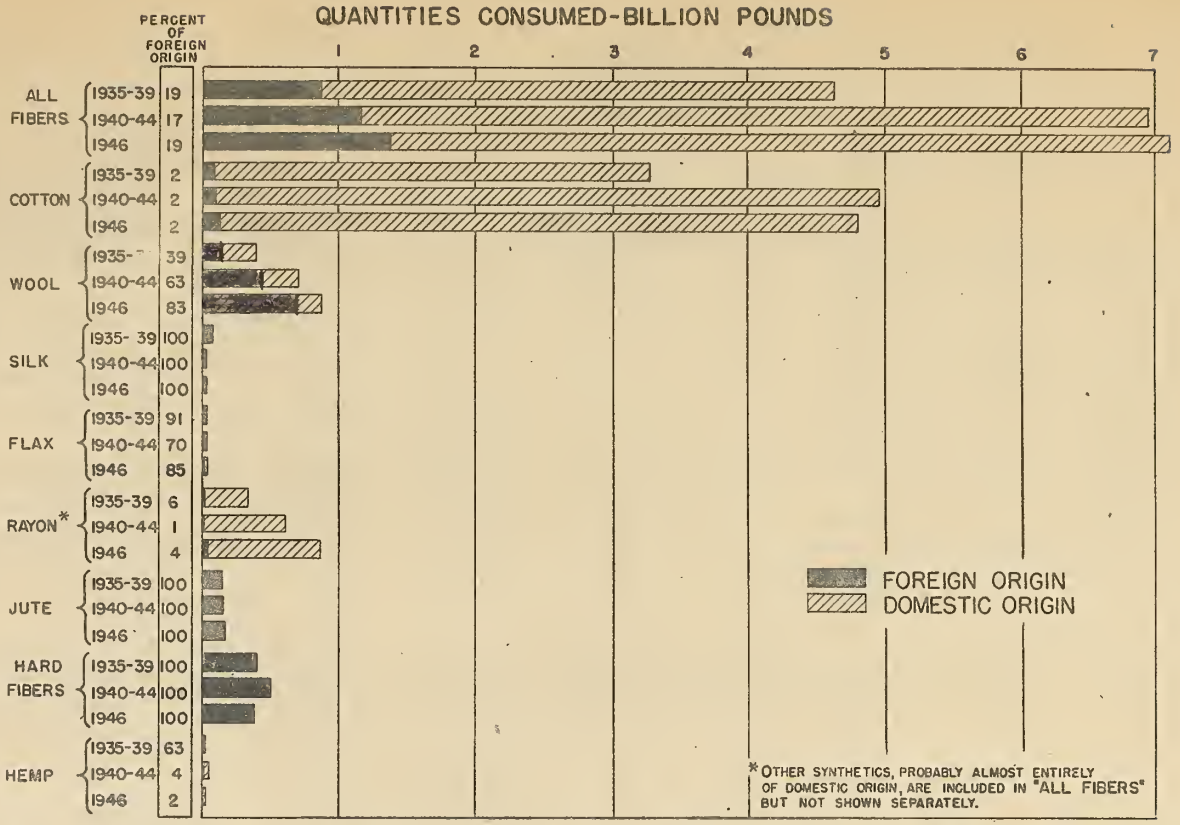


FIGURE 6.- MILL CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FIBERS IN THE UNITEDSTATES: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1935-39 AND 1940-44, AND TOTAL FOR 1946.

A total of 1,360 million pounds of imported fibers were used or made available for use by mills in 1946 as compared with an annual average of 860 million pounds during 1935-39. All of the jute, hard fibers, and silk, and most of the wool and flax used by domestic mills are imported.

with an average of 1,147 million pounds per year during 1940-44, and an average of 860 million pounds per year during prewar 1935-39. Of the 1946 total, wool and similar fibers comprised 47 percent; hard fibers, 27 percent; jute 12 percent; cotton, 9 percent; rayon, 3 percent; silk, 1 percent; flax, 1 percent.

There is complete dependence on foreign sources of supply for some raw fibers, but almost no dependence on them for others. All of the silk, jute and hard fibers consumed by domestic mills is imported, as are nearly all of the flax and most of the wool. On the other hand, all but a small fraction of the raw cotton and rayon consumed in the United States is produced domestically. Most of the limited amount of hemp made available for use in the United States was of foreign origin prior to World War II, but the great bulk currently is of domestic growth. It is believed that practically all of the synthetic fibers other than rayon used by mills in this country are of domestic origin (table 5). Very small quantities of some of these fibers undoubtedly have been imported, but foreign manufacture, as in the United States, is so recent in its beginning and so limited that these imports must have been negligible.

Since all of the silk, jute, and hard fibers, used in the United States are imported, our dependence on foreign sources of supply for these fibers is obviously measured by the extent to which they are used. In this connection, it should be noted that our imports of raw silk were steadily declining prior to World War II when they nearly ceased altogether. Although silk imports were resumed with the end of the war, they totaled only one-fourth as much in 1946 as the annual average during 1935-39. On the other hand, jute and the hard fibers were being imported in 1946 in about the same volume as prewar.

The most important change since prewar years in use by mills of foreign raw fibers undoubtedly has been in connection with wool. Consumption of wool and related fibers of foreign origin in mills of the United States increased from an average of 153 million pounds annually during prewar 1935-39 to a total of 643 million pounds in postwar 1946. Conversely, consumption of domestic wools and similar fibers declined from an average of 241 million pounds per year during 1935-39 to a total of 128 million pounds in 1946. In the latter year, 83.4 percent of all wool and related fibers used domestically was of foreign origin as compared with 37 percent in the 1930's.

Practically all of the carpet wool, part of the apparel wool, all of the alpaca and camel's hair, and a small part of the mohair are obtained from foreign sources. As is indicated in table 6, 82 percent of the apparel wool used by mills in 1946 was of foreign origin as compared with an average of only 19 percent in 1935-39.

Table 5.- Percentages of total consumption of designated raw fibers in the United States comprised of fiber of foreign origin, during specified periods of years, 1892-1944, and during 1940-1946 1/

Years 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 4/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	2.8	34.5	100.0	100.0 5/			9.1	100.0	100.0	46.8	29.1
1895-99	3.5	51.7	100.0	100.0 5/			11.7	100.0	100.0	56.8	30.8
1900-04	3.7	44.3	100.0	100.0 5/			9.4	100.0	100.0	49.8	29.2
1905-09	3.0	49.5	100.0	100.0 5/			9.0	100.0	100.0	56.6	27.5
1910-14	3.8	49.0	100.0	98.8 6/	60.3		10.5	100.0	100.0	62.1	28.9
1915-19	4.1	66.0	100.0	93.6	14.2		12.7	100.0	100.0	48.8	29.6
1920-24	5.4	60.4	100.0	91.9	9.4		13.6	100.0	100.0	69.7	27.9
1925-29	4.4	53.0	100.0	90.0	12.9		11.7	100.0	100.0	55.4	24.5
1930-34	2.9	34.6	100.0	93.8	1.9		8.2	100.0	100.0	73.6	20.0
1935-39	2.0	38.9	100.0	91.5	6.4		7.7	100.0	100.0	63.0	18.6
1940-44	1.5	62.8	100.0	70.3	1.0		7.8	100.0	100.0	4.1	16.5
1940	1.5	45.6	100.0	85.1	3.7		6.7	100.0	100.0	30.4	16.6
1941	1.6	64.1	100.0	56.0	2.0		8.6	100.0	100.0	26.7	20.2
1942	1.7	57.9	100.0	70.3	7/		7.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	14.1
1943	1.3	66.0	100.0	70.6	7/		7.7	100.0	100.0	.5	15.2
1944	1.1	74.2	100.0	68.9	7/		8.8	100.0	100.0	.6	16.6
1945	1.5	79.3	100.0	68.4	.3		10.1	100.0	100.0	1.4	16.5
1946	2.4	83.4	100.0	85.4	3.9		12.6	100.0	100.0	2.2	19.2

1/ Given annually 1940-46.
2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46.
3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
4/ No data on imports of synthetic fibers other than rayon are available, but it is probable that they were inconsequential.
5/ Does not allow for small quantities produced domestically.
6/ For 1912-14 only.
7/ Less than .05 percent.
Based on tables 4, 14, and 15.

Table 6.- Quantities of foreign apparel wools consumed or made available for consumption 1/ annually by mills in the United States, and the percentages they comprised of all apparel wools used during designated periods, 1892-1944, and during 1940-46 period.

Period	Quantity 1/	Percentage of total 2/
	Million pounds	Percent
1892-94	18.9	11.5
1895-99	65.5	35.4
1900-04	30.0	19.5
1905-09	60.3	31.9
1910-14	67.4	31.5
1915-19	200.7	61.6
1920-24	145.5	50.6
1925-29	90.4	36.1
1930-34	35.8	17.2
1935-39	54.5	19.4
1940-44	306.0	59.4
1940	94 8	30.6
1941	292.6	56.7
1942	320.7	56.1
1943	395.8	65.6
1944	426.1	73.8
1945 3/	468.9	79.6
1946 3/	508.7	82.0

1/ Averages for designated periods, 1892-1944; totals for 1940-46. Quantities made available (imports for consumption), 1892-1917, and reported consumption (Bureau of Census), 1918-37, reduced to estimated scoured equivalent. Reported scoured-basis consumption (Bureau of Census), 1938-46.

2/ Based on total consumption, or quantities made available for consumption, as given in tables 25 and 26.

3/ Preliminary

A small part of the cotton consumed by mills also is imported from foreign sources This cotton consists chiefly of long-staple varieties from Egypt and Peru and harsh, short-staple cottons from India and China The long-staple cottons are used mostly in the manufacture of thread, as well as in laces, balloon cloths, and other fine woven goods, while the Indian and Chinese cottons are

used mainly in blankets and in battings, waddings, and felts. Consumption of foreign cotton was at its highest levels immediately after World War I, averaging 152 million pounds (317,000 480-pound net bales) per year during 1920-24, and comprising 5.4 percent of the total mill consumption of cotton during this period. Thereafter, consumption declined steadily to an average of 67 million pounds (140,000 bales) during 1935-39, then increased slightly to an average of 72 million pounds (150,000 bales) during 1940-44. In 1946, the quantity of foreign cotton consumed was somewhat larger than for several years, totaling 118 million pounds (246,000 bales), or 2.4 percent of the total mill consumption of this fiber. Egyptian cotton comprised 45 million pounds (94,000 bales); Indian cotton, 65 million pounds (135,000 bales), with the remaining 8 million pounds (17,000 bales) from other foreign countries.

Rayon from foreign sources has comprised only a small percentage of the domestic mill consumption of this fiber since the very early stages of the industry prior to 1915. The percentage from foreign sources was 6.4 percent during 1935-39, 1.0 percent during 1940-44 and 3.9 percent in 1946. Imports of rayon filament yarn have never totaled more than 1 million pounds per year since 1931. On the other hand, imports of rayon staple fiber increased from less than four million pounds annually prior to 1936 to 47 million pounds in 1939, declined to nearly zero during World War II, then increased again to 34 million pounds in 1946.

In addition to the fibers discussed above, small quantities of flax and hemp of foreign origin are consumed by mills in this country. Nearly 90 percent of the raw flax used by domestic mills continues to be imported, but foreign hemp comprised only 2 percent of the domestic consumption of these fibers as compared with more than 60 percent just prior to World War II. Mill consumption of both these fibers is, however, very limited.

TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS

In this section, trends are discussed and data are presented of the quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States. The mill consumption of raw fibers, discussed in the preceding section, does not always indicate how much fiber reaches ultimate consumers in this country for final use. Some of the raw fiber consumed, or rather processed by mills domestically, is exported in manufactured form to foreign countries, while some of the fiber used here by ultimate consumers is in manufactured goods which have been imported. To provide a measure of the quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers, additions to, and subtractions from the raw

fiber consumption figures have been made for these imports and exports of fiber manufactures The resulting figures are not true consumption data, for no adjustments have been made for changes in stocks of fiber products, but it is believed that they closely indicate the consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers over periods of years

Trends in Total Quantities Used

Trends in the total consumption of all fibers by ultimate consumers are similar to those for total mill consumption. Again there was (1) a marked upward trend from the 1890's to World War I; (2) a slightly rising trend between World Wars I and II; and (3) a sharply upward trend during World War II (figure 7). However, throughout the 1892-1946 period covered by this study, ultimate consumers in the United States have had a larger quantity of fibers to use than the mills because of the fact that imports of fiber manufactures have exceeded exports during all of these years. While mill consumption of raw fibers, as previously mentioned, reached an all-time peak of 7.5 billion pounds in 1942, and totaled 7.1 billion pounds in 1946, the quantity of fiber made available for ultimate consumers was at a peak of 7.8 billion pounds in 1941, and totaled 7.3 billion pounds in 1946 (compare tables 1 and 7). Consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers was 14 percent larger than the mill consumption of raw fibers in 1935-39, but only 4 percent larger in 1940-44, and only 3 percent larger in 1946.

Ultimate consumers use a somewhat different composition of fibers than do the mills For instance, jute comprised 8.6 percent of the fiber used by ultimate consumers during 1940-44, as compared with only 2.3 percent of the raw fiber processed by mills. On the other hand, cotton comprised only 61 percent of the fiber used ultimate consumers during both 1935-39 and 1946, as compared with 71 percent of the raw fiber consumed by mills in 1935-39 and 68 percent in 1946 With other fibers generally, the differences were of less importance (Compare tables 2 and 8, see figure 8) If the comparison, however, is made on the basis only of the fibers used mostly for clothing, ultimate consumers use approximately the same percentages of the various fibers as do the mills. (Table 9).

Cotton.- Consumption of cotton by ultimate consumers has followed the same trends as mill consumption, but has been slightly smaller than the latter during all years covered by this study. Coincidently, we exported more cotton textiles than we imported throughout this period It has not been possible to determine exactly how much cotton has been exported and imported in the form of manufactured goods because of lack of quantitative data. However, it

Table 7.- Average estimated quantities of fibers made available for use annually by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1944 and annual totals for 1940-46

(For complete annual figures see tables 16 and 17)

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 4/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers 5/	Hemp	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	1,176	254	12	39			1,481	304	228	19	2,032
1895-99	1,429	287	15	43			1,774	412	246	22	2,454
1900-04	1,801	240	21	50			2,112	524	324	20	2,980
1905-09	2,239	276	26	55			2,596	647	338	23	3,604
1910-14	2,373	318	35	71	3		2,800	712	412	24	3,948
1915-19	2,864	404	50	41	7		3,366	671	512	25	4,574
1920-24	2,691	418	60	39	26		3,234	776	413	16	4,439
1925-29	3,091	406	90	49	91		3,727	912	456	8	5,103
1930-34	2,566	302	78	39	169		3,154	649	382	3	4,188
1935-39	3,203	417	65	41	331		4,057	775	453	3	5,288
1940-44	4,754	602	14	21	596	25	6,012	613	552	45	7,222
1940	3,837	443	48	25	471	4	4,828	667	514	2	6,011
1941	4,947	692	25	20	571	12	6,267	796	754	10	7,827
1942	5,420	646	6/	31	607	24	6,728	426	491	19	7,664
1943	5,049	631	6/	17	644	37	6,378	617	494	141	7,630
1944	4,516	600	6/	12	687	47	5,862	560	507	52	6,981
1945 7/	4,303	644	2	14	744	49	5,756	538	514	7	6,815
1946 7/	4,470	743	16	31	830	53	6,143	749	419	5	7,316

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures. See following tables for derivations and sources: Cotton, tables 20 and 21; wool, table 29; silk, tables 33 and 34; flax, tables 42 and 43; rayon, table 39; other synthetic fibers, table 17; jute, tables 46 and 47; hard fibers, tables 54 and 55; and hemp, tables 59 and 60.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46.

3/ Wool and similar fibers including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Scoured equivalent weights.

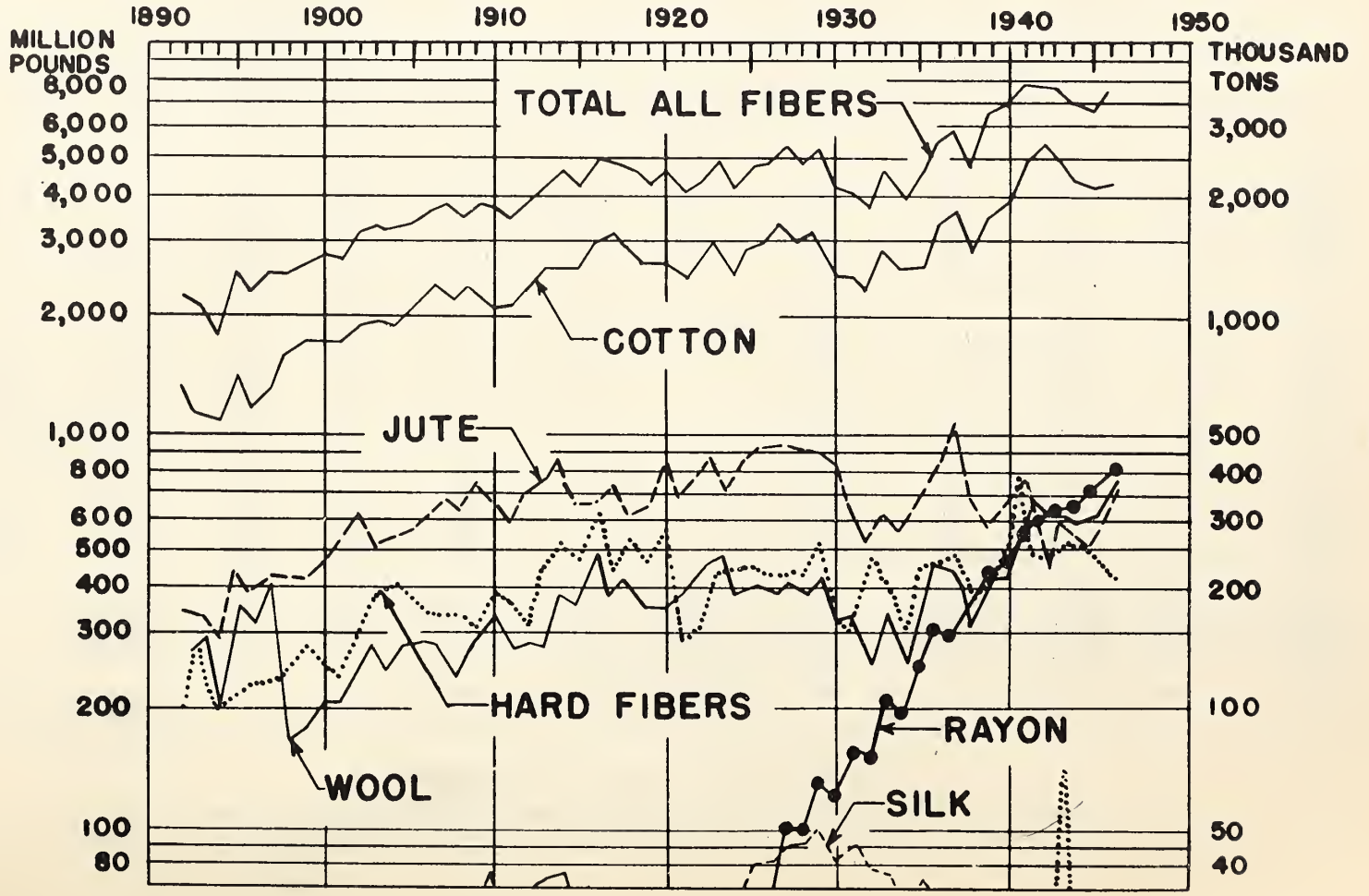
4/ Includes nylon, Aralac, Saran, Vinyon, and Fiberglas. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential. See table 17.

5/ Including abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala. Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

7/ Preliminary.

FIBERS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES 1892-1946



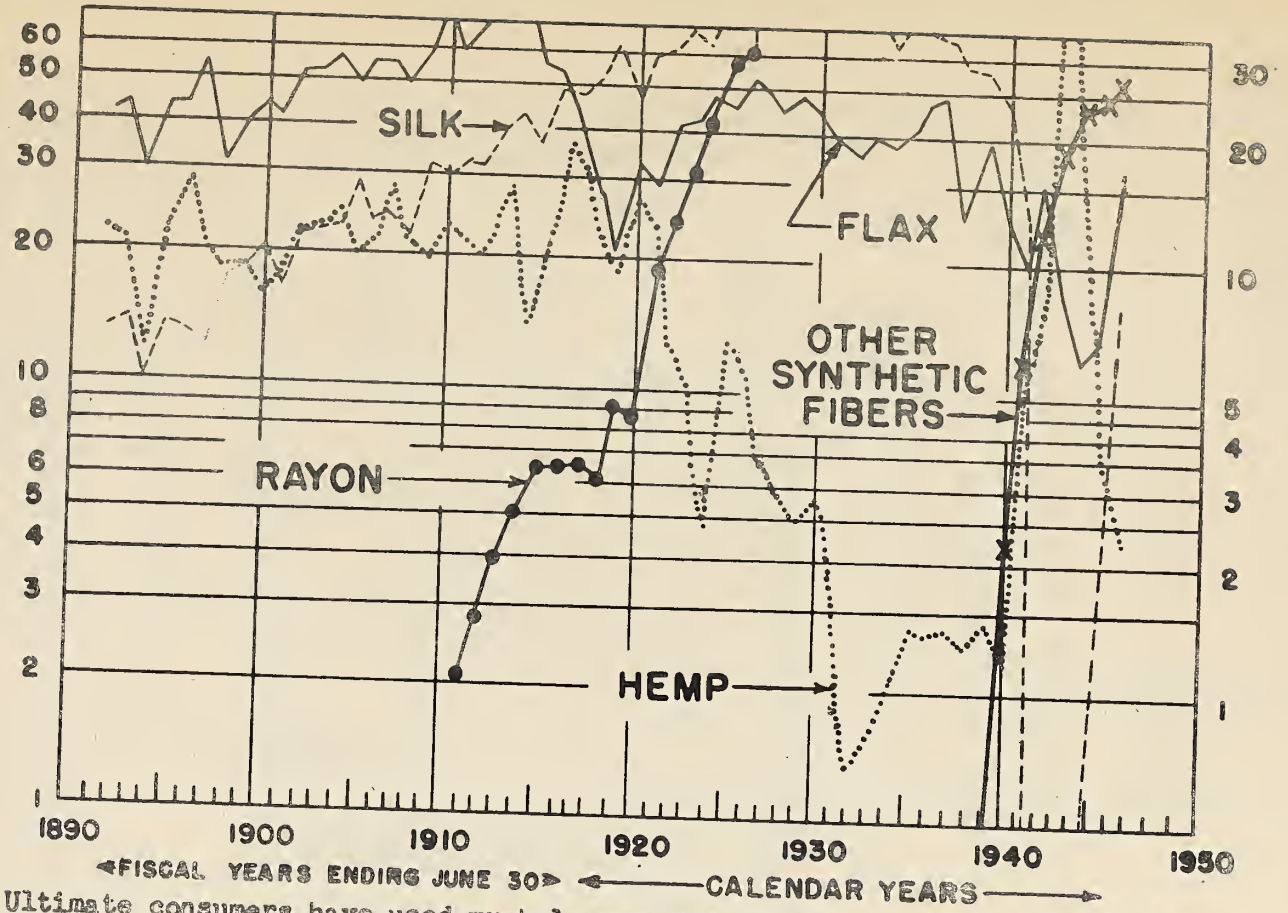


FIGURE 7.- Ultimate consumers have used much larger quantities per year of all fibers, and of cotton, woole, and rayon since 1939 than during any previous period. They use several times as much jute as is processed by domestic mills; much more flax; somewhat more hard fibers; about the same amounts of rayon, other synthetics, and silk; and slightly less cotton. Before World War II, ultimate consumers used slightly more wool than the mills, but the opposite was true in 1946.

Table 8.- Fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1946, in percentages of the total 1/

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	57.9	12.5	0.6	1.9			72.9	15.0	11.2	0.9	100.0
1895-99	58.2	11.7	0.6	1.8			72.3	16.8	10.0	0.9	100.0
1900-04	60.4	8.1	0.7	1.7			70.9	17.6	10.9	0.6	100.0
1905-09	62.1	7.7	0.7	1.5			72.0	18.0	9.4	0.6	100.0
1910-14	60.1	8.1	0.9	1.8	0.1		71.0	18.0	10.4	0.6	100.0
1915-19	62.6	8.8	1.1	0.9	0.2		73.6	14.7	11.2	0.5	100.0
1920-24	60.6	9.4	1.4	0.9	0.6		72.9	17.5	9.3	0.3	100.0
1925-29	60.6	8.0	1.7	0.9	1.8		73.0	17.9	8.9	0.2	100.0
1930-34	61.3	7.2	1.9	0.9	4.0		75.3	15.5	9.1	0.1	100.0
1935-39	60.6	7.9	1.2	0.8	6.2		76.7	14.6	8.6	0.1	100.0
1940-44	65.8	8.3	0.2	0.3	8.2	0.4	83.2	8.6	7.6	0.6	100.0
1940	63.8	7.4	0.8	0.4	7.8	0.1	80.3	11.1	8.6	3/	100.0
1941	63.2	8.8	0.3	0.2	7.3	0.2	80.1	10.2	9.6	0.1	100.0
1942	70.8	8.4	3/	0.4	7.9	0.3	87.8	5.6	6.4	0.2	100.0
1943	66.2	8.3	3/	0.2	8.4	0.5	83.6	8.1	6.5	1.8	100.0
1944	64.7	8.6	3/	0.2	9.8	0.7	84.0	8.0	7.3	0.7	100.0
1945 4/	63.1	9.5	3/	0.2	10.9	0.7	84.4	7.9	7.6	0.1	100.0
1946 4/	61.1	10.2	0.2	0.4	11.4	0.7	84.0	10.2	5.7	0.1	100.0

1/ Based on table 7.
2/ Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Less than .05 percent.
4/ Preliminary.

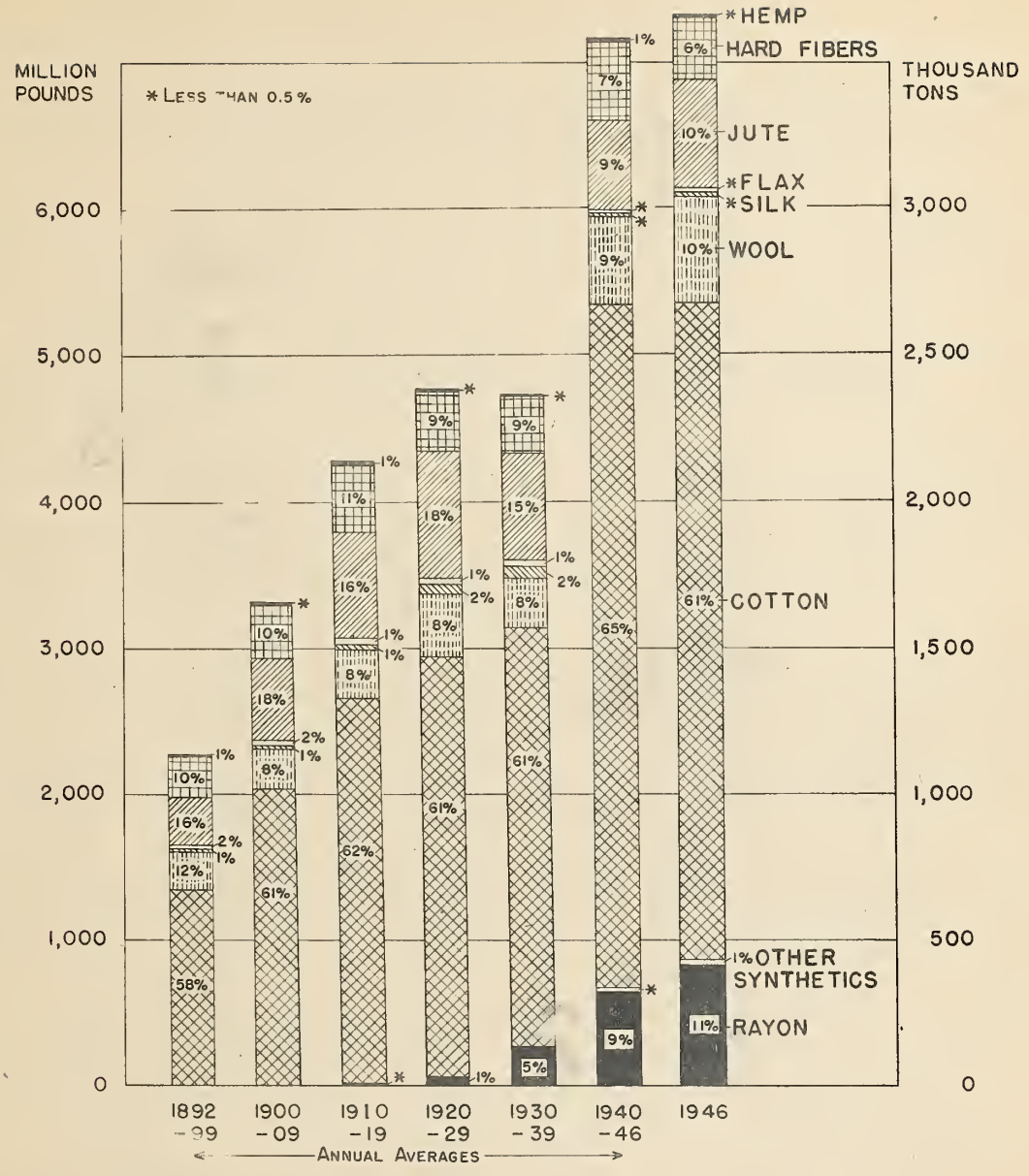


FIGURE 8.- RELATIVE QUANTITIES OF DESIGNATED FIBERS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946

Cotton has supplied the fiber for three-fifths or more of our total textile and cordage requirements throughout the years since 1900, while wool has supplied 8 to 10 percent. Rayon's percentage of the total increased from 5 percent during 1930-39 to 11 percent in 1946. The relative importance, quantitatively, of jute and the hard fibers has declined substantially since 1939.

Table 9.- Quantities of specified fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1946, in percentages of the total 1/

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	79.4	17.2	0.8	2.6			100.0
1895-99	80.6	16.2	0.8	2.4			100.0
1900-04	85.3	11.3	1.0	2.4			100.0
1905-09	86.3	10.6	1.0	2.1			100.0
1910-14	84.8	11.4	1.2	2.5	0.1		100.0
1915-19	85.1	12.0	1.5	1.2	0.2		100.0
1920-24	83.2	12.9	1.9	1.2	0.8		100.0
1925-29	82.9	10.9	2.4	1.3	2.5		100.0
1930-34	81.4	9.6	2.5	1.2	5.3		100.0
1935-39	78.9	10.3	1.6	1.0	8.2		100.0
1940-44	79.1	10.0	0.3	0.3	9.9	0.4	100.0
1940	79.5	9.2	1.0	0.5	9.7	0.1	100.0
1941	78.9	11.1	0.4	0.3	9.1	0.2	100.0
1942	80.6	9.6	3/	0.5	9.0	0.3	100.0
1943	79.1	9.9	3/	0.3	10.1	0.6	100.0
1944	77.1	10.2	3/	0.2	11.7	0.8	100.0
1945 4/	74.8	11.2	3/	0.2	12.9	0.9	100.0
1946 4/	72.7	12.1	0.3	0.5	13.5	0.9	100.00

1/ Based on table 7.
2/ Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Less than .05 percent.
4/ Preliminary.

is believed that the balance between exports and imports of cotton cloth somewhat approximates the net balance between total exports and imports of all cotton goods during the years prior to 1922, and that a comparison of the total cotton equivalent of the principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures accurately indicates this balance for 1922 and subsequent years. On this assumption, it may be concluded that the quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers during each year have ranged between 1 and 7 percent less than quantities of raw fiber processed by the mills (see tables 20 and 21).

As indicated in table 7, quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers increased markedly from an average of approximately 1,176 million pounds (2,450,000 bales 3/) during 1892-94 to an average of 2,864 million pounds (5,967,000 bales) per year during 1915-19, then increased more slowly to an average of 3,203 million pounds (6,673,000 bales) during 1935-39. During World War II, however, consumption climbed rapidly upward to a record total of 5,420 million pounds (11,292,000 bales) in 1942, and totaled 4,470 million pounds (9,312,000 bales) in 1946, the largest total for a peacetime year.

As indicated by the data in table 21, exports of cotton in the form of manufactures were at an all-time high in 1946, totaling 368.9 million pounds, or 769,000 bales 3/, as compared with an average of 120 1 million pounds, or 250,000 bales, per year during 1935-39. During 1946, 7.6 percent of the cotton processed by domestic mills was exported in the form of textiles, as compared with an average of 3.7 percent in 1935-39. In contrast, imports of cotton in the form of cotton manufactures were only 0.3 percent as great as the total domestic mill consumption of cotton in 1946, only 1.3 percent as great in 1935-39.

Wool and similar fibers.- Before 1942, imports of wool manufactures usually were many times larger than exports of these products. As a result, quantities of wool and similar fibers (mohair, alpaca, camel's hair, etc.) made available for ultimate consumers exceeded the mill consumption of these fibers by 11 percent during 1925-29 and by nearly 6 percent during the 1930's. Exports of wool manufactures increased, however, from an average of about 2.0 million pounds per year during 1935-39 to a peak of 68.3 million pounds in 1944, and have greatly exceeded imports of these products since 1942. Consequently, since that year, ultimate consumers in the United States have had from 4 to 8 percent less wool to use annually than the mills have processed (table 29).

Quantities of wool and similar fibers used by ultimate consumers increased markedly from an average of 287 million pounds per

3/ Equivalent bales of 480 pounds net weight.

year during 1895-99 to an average of 404 million pounds annually during 1915-19, but failed to increase much more during the next 20 years, averaging only 417 million pounds per year during 1935-39 With World War II, however wool consumption by ultimate consumers increased tremendously, totaling 692 million pounds in 1941 and 743 million pounds in 1946, an all-time record Wool comprised 10.2 percent of the total quantity of fibers made available for ultimate consumers during 1946, as compared with 7.9 percent in 1935-39 (table 8).

Silk.- Quantities of silk made available for ultimate consumers increased steadily from an estimated average of 15 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to a maximum of an estimated 102 million pounds during 1929 (tables 7, 33 and 34). This increase was much greater, on a percentage basis, than increases in the consumption of cotton or wool during the same period. However, the upward trend was replaced by a steeply downward trend after 1929, with the quantity available for consumption declining to about 48 million pounds in 1940. Imports of silk almost ceased entirely during the war, but during 1946 totaled 16 million pounds.

Imports of silk manufactures comprised substantial percentages of the total silk imported prior to World War I, and much more silk was used by ultimate consumers in the United States than was processed by the mills during this period. For many years, however, imports of silk manufactures have been small as compared with imports of raw silk, and there thus has been little difference between consumption of silk by mills and by final consumers.

Flax.- Flax consumption by ultimate consumers was at the highest level of at least the last 50 years during 1910-14, when it averaged 71 million pounds per year. It declined to an average of about 40 million pounds per year between World Wars I and II and declined still further after 1940 The 31 million pounds of flax becoming available for consumption in 1946 was, however, substantially larger than the 12 million pounds made available in 1944, when imports of flax were at a minimum.

Although flax traditionally has been one of the most important textile fibers, its use is now quite limited In 1946, it comprised only 0.4 percent of the total fiber made available for consumption, as compared with 0.8 percent in 1935 and between 1 and 2 percent prior to World War I.

Most of the flax consumed by ultimate consumers is imported in the form of manufactured goods. Consequently, the ultimate disappearance of flax within the country generally has been more than double the consumption of raw flax by domestic-processing mills. This situation has been changed since 1940, however, with imported manufactured goods comprising only 36 percent of the total flax made available for

consumption in 1946, as compared with 72 percent in 1935-39.

Rayon.- Exports and imports of rayon in the form of fabricated products (not including yarn) did not total as much as 2 percent of the domestic mill consumption of rayon prior to 1940. Even in 1946, when exports of rayon goods were at a high level, the quantity of rayon involved was equal to only 5 percent of the quantity consumed by mills. As a result, the quantities of rayon made available for ultimate consumers has closely approximated the domestic mill consumption.

As noted in the preceding section, consumption of rayon has increased at a much more rapid rate during the 35 years since its introduction than consumption of any other fiber. In 1946, rayon comprised 11.4 percent of the total quantity of fibers made available for consumption as compared with 6.2 percent during 1935-39 and only 1.8 percent during 1925-29 (table 8).

Other synthetic fibers.- In foreign commerce statistics, exports and imports of textile products made of synthetic fibers other than rayon are generally grouped with those made of rayon. An exception is "women's and children's nylon hosiery," exports of which totaled 634,886 dozen pairs, the equivalent of roughly 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of nylon yarn, in 1946. In the absence of adequate statistical data, it can be conjectured, however, that total exports and imports of manufactures of "other synthetic fibers" have been quite limited and that domestic consumption of these fibers by ultimate consumers closely approximates mill consumption.

Jute.- Jute outranks all fibers but cotton and wool in quantities used by ultimate consumers in this country. As has been said, its importance to ultimate consumers far surpasses its importance to domestic mills since most of the jute made available for use in the United States (83 percent in both 1935-39 and 1946) is imported in manufactured or semi-manufactured form and requires no processing by domestic mills.

Average annual consumption of jute by ultimate consumers increased from 412 million pounds in 1895-99 to 912 million pounds in 1925-29, dropped to 649 million pounds during 1930-34, then increased to 775 million pounds in 1935-39. Thereafter, the quantity made available for consumption annually ranged between 796 million pounds (1941) and 426 million pounds (1942), totaling 749 million pounds in 1946. In 1946, jute comprised 10.2 percent of the total fiber made available for consumption, as compared with 14.7 to 18.0 percent during the five-year periods between 1900 and 1920.

Statistics for jute given above are based on imports of raw

jute and jute manufactures minus (after 1921) exports of jute manufactures. Included in the total are imports of waste bagging and sugar sack cloth, representing jute fabric which, although already processed and used outside the United States, has not previously been used in this country. Not included in the total are considerable quantities of already-used jute fiber, which is garnetted domestically from old bagging for cotton, etc., for reuse. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 50 million pounds of such fiber is used each year in the manufacture of bagging for baling cotton.

The great bulk of the manufactured jute imported into the United States is in the form of burlap, a fabric which is used chiefly in the manufacture of bags. Other imports of jute manufactures include bags, new and waste bagging for cotton, webbing for use in the manufacture of upholstery, etc., paddings, floor coverings, and yarns, twine, and cordage.

Hard fibers - The hard fibers, as a group, also are used in large quantities by ultimate consumers in the United States. They comprised 5.7 percent of the total fiber made available for ultimate consumers during 1946, as compared with 8.6 percent in 1935-39 and percentages ranging between 8.9 and 11.2 for the five-year periods between 1900 and 1935 (table 8). A total of 419 million pounds of hard fibers was made available for ultimate consumption in 1946, as compared with annual averages of 453 million pounds during 1935-39 and 552 million pounds during 1940-44.

From 1892 until 1927, the mill consumption of hard fibers exceeded the quantities used by ultimate consumers in the United States, and there was an export balance in hard fiber manufactures. Since then, this relationship has been reversed and quantities made available for ultimate consumption exceeded mill consumption by 16 percent during 1935-39 and by 15 percent during 1946. This change accompanied decreased exports and greatly increased imports of binder twine and to a lesser extent of cordage and wrapping twines, with a resulting shift from an export to an import balance in hard fiber manufactures (tables 54 and 55).

Hemp - No data are presented as to the quantities of hemp made available for ultimate consumers because of lack of information on imports of hemp manufactures. In compiling totals for quantities of all fibers used by ultimate consumers, figures on quantities of raw hemp made available for mill consumption have been used. These quantities have comprised less than 1 percent of the total during each five-year period since 1900, only 0.1 percent during both 1935-39 and 1946, and 0.6 percent during 1940-44 (table 8).

In addition to the raw hemp processed domestically for

consumption by ultimate consumers within this country, small quantities of hemp are used that have been imported as yarns, thread, twines, cords, cordage, and woven fabrics. Imports of hemp manufactures are estimated to have aggregated less than 1 million pounds annually since 1923, but cordage is the only product for which separate statistics are available. Imports for consumption of hemp cordage totaled 199,000 pounds during 1946, and averaged 40,000 pounds per year during 1940-44 and 195,000 pounds per year during 1935-39.

Trends in Quantities Used Per Person

Although there has been a continued long-term upward trend in total consumption of all fibers during the last half century, there was no sustained increase in per capita consumption of all fibers between 1905 and 1939 (figure 9). In other words, consumption of fibers during this long period of years increased no faster than the population As indicated in table 10, the average quantity of all fibers consumed per person during 1935-39 was only 41.0 pounds as compared with 42.9 pounds during 1925-29, 44.4 pounds during 1915-19, and 41.4 pounds during 1905-09. Since 1939, however, per capita consumption of fibers has been at a much higher level than previously, averaging 53.5 pounds during 1940-44 and totaling 51.9 pounds during 1946. It remains to be seen, of course, whether this increase is merely a temporary one associated with World War II, or whether it is more permanent in nature.

Like consumption per person of all fibers, consumption of cotton per person has been higher in wartime periods than at any other time. During World War I, the average annual per capita consumption of cotton increased from 24.8 pounds in 1910-14 to 27.8 pounds in 1915-19, and was followed by a decline to 24.4 pounds in 1920-24. From 24.8 pounds during 1935-39, it increased during World War II to an all-time peak of 35.2 pounds during 1940-44, declining to 31.7 pounds in 1946. It is interesting that during World War II the wartime increase in per capita cotton consumption over prewar was 10.4 pounds as compared with only 3.0 pounds over prewar during World War I. Even with the decline by 1946 from its wartime peak, consumption of cotton per person was still 28 percent greater during that year than the average for 1935-39.

Peak per capita consumption of fibers other than cotton has occurred at various times during the last 50 years. The quantity of wool, rayon, and other synthetics made available for final consumption per person was greater during 1946 than ever before; consumption of silk and of jute per capita was greatest during 1925-29; of flax, during 1910-14; of hard fibers, during 1915-19; and of hemp, for at least the period of the study, during World War II.

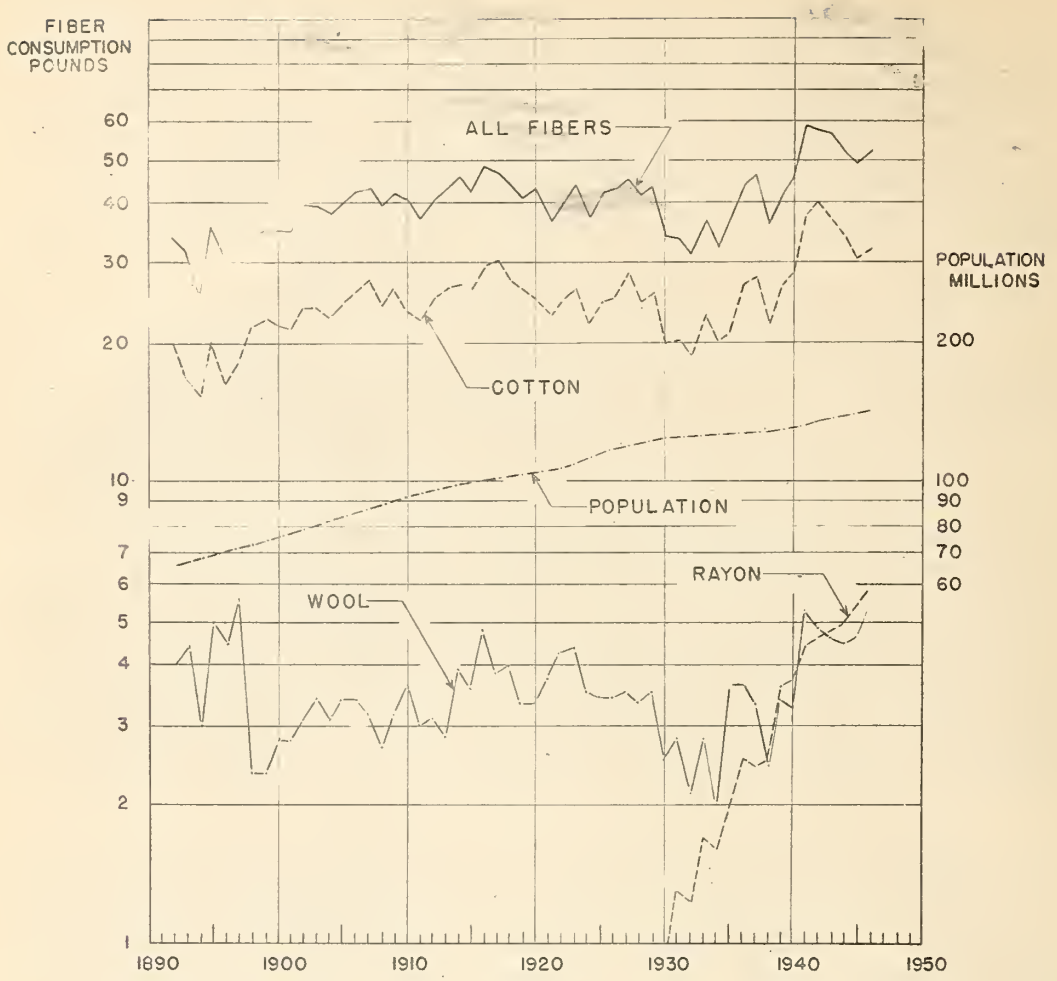


FIGURE 9.- TRENDS IN PER CAPITA QUANTITIES OF ALL FIBERS, AND OF COTTON, WOOL, AND RAYON, USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1946

Per capita consumption of cotton, wool, and of all fibers failed to increase between 1910 and 1940, but increased rapidly to record levels during World War II. During 1946, per capita use of rayon and wool was higher than ever before, while per capita use of all fibers and of cotton was higher than for any previous peacetime year.

Table 10.- Per capita quantities of fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually in the United States, during designated periods of years, 1892-1944, and during 1940-46 1/

(See tables 18 and 19 for yearly figures)

Years	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 3/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	[illegible]	Grand total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1892-94	17.6	3.8	.1	.6			22.1	4.6	3.4	.3	30.4
1895-99	19.7	4.0	.2	.6			24.5	5.7	3.4	.3	33.9
1900-04	22.7	3.0	.3	.6			26.6	6.6	4.1	.2	37.5
1905-09	25.7	3.2	.3	.6			29.8	7.4	3.9	.3	41.4
1910-14	24.8	3.3	.4	.7	4/		29.2	7.5	4.3	.2	41.2
1915-19	27.8	3.9	.5	.4	.1		32.7	6.5	5.0	.2	44.4
1920-24	24.4	3.8	.5	.4	.2		29.3	7.1	3.8	.1	40.3
1925-29	26.0	3.4	.8	.4	.7		31.3	7.7	3.8	.1	42.9
1930-34	20.6	2.5	.6	.3	1.3		25.3	5.2	3.1	4/	33.6
1935-39	24.8	3.3	.5	.3	2.6		31.5	6.0	3.5	4/	41.0
1940-44	35.2	4.5	.1	.1	4.4	.2	44.5	4.6	4.1	.3	53.5
1940	29.1	3.3	.4	.2	3.6	4/	36.6	5.0	3.9	4/	45.5
1941	37.1	5.2	.2	.1	4.3	.1	47.0	6.0	5.6	.1	58.7
1942	40.2	4.8	4/	.2	4.5	.2	49.9	3.2	3.7	.1	56.9
1943	37.0	4.6	4/	.1	4.7	.3	46.7	4.5	3.6	1.0	55.8
1944	32.7	4.3	4/	.1	5.0	.3	42.4	4.0	3.8	.4	50.6
1945 5/	30.8	4.6	4/	.1	5.4	.3	41.2	3.8	3.7	.1	48.8
1946 5/	31.7	5.3	.1	.2	5.9	.4	43.6	5.3	3.0	4/	51.9

1/ Average quantities for designated periods; total quantities for 1940-46. Years are fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46. Based on tables 16 and 17 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Including nylon, Aralac, Saran, Vinyon, and Fiberglas. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential.
4/ Less than .05 pound.
5/ Preliminary.

Fibers, of course, are used by ultimate consumers in the form of the articles into which they have been manufactured rather than in a raw state. To aid in visualizing the quantity of the various fibers made available for use per person during recent years, their equivalents in certain commonly used articles, into which they ordinarily are manufactured, are presented in table 11. The equivalents are based on quatities of fibers made available for use per person during 1946.

Table 11.- Average annual quantities of fibers made available for ultimate consumers, per capita 1/, in the United States during 1946 and their equivalents in certain articles manufactured from them

Fiber	Per capita quantity	Articles
	Pounds	
Cotton	31.7	42 work shirts, or
		16 sheets, or
		8 automobile tires, or
		63 cement bags, or
		140 sq. yds. percale piece goods
Wool	5.3	2 blankets (80 x 90 inches), or
		7 sq. yds. men's wear suitings
Silk	0.1	2 pairs of women's hosiery, or
		1 sq. yd. flat crepe
Flax	0.2	167 yds. fishline, or
		9 handkerchiefs
Rayon	5.9	36 sq. yds. pigment taffeta, or
		63 pairs of men's hosiery
Other synthetics	0.4	9 pairs of women's hosiery, or
		0.7 sq. yd. of plastic window screen
Jute	5.3	9 100-lb. fertilizer bags, or
		3 linear yds. bagging for cotton
Hard fibers	3.0	1,587 feet of binder twine, or
		11 feet of 1-inch rope

1/ Does not include reworked fiber. Hemp is omitted. From table 10.

Trends in Domestic and Foreign Origin of Fibers Used

Ultimate consumers in the United States are considerably more dependent upon foreign sources of supply for the fibers they consume than are domestic mills for the raw fibers they process. During 1946, for instance, foreign sources supplied 1,994 million pounds of the fiber made available for ultimate consumers, 27 percent of the total, as compared with 1,360 million pounds of raw fibers consumed by mills, which was only 19 percent of the total quantity. (See tables 4, 5, 12, and 13). Ultimate consumers use several times as

Table 12.- Approximate quantities of fibers of foreign origin made available annually for ultimate consumers in the United States 1/, during designated periods of years, 1892-1944, and annual totals 1940-46

Years 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 4/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	5/	109.2	12.2	38.5				304.4	227.9	8.6	
1895-99	5/	168.0	15.2	42.6				411.6	285.7	12.4	
1900-04	5/	116.3	21.4	49.5				524.2	314.3	10.1	
1905-09	5/	146.7	26.2	54.6				647.2	357.7	12.8	
1910-14	5/	166.5	34.8	71.1	1.7			712.1	412.0	14.7	
1915-19	5/	273.2	50.0	40.5	1.0			670.9	511.7	12.1	
1920-24	191.8 6/	268.4	60.2	37.7	2.6		560.7	775.8	413.4	10.9	1,760.8
1925-29	165.4	236.2	89.5	47.4	11.9		550.4	912.2	455.9	4.6	1,923.1
1930-34	91.9	116.2	78.3	38.8	3.9		329.1	648.8	382.4	1.9	1,362.2
1935-39	108.0	177.7	64.9	39.9	22.3		412.8	775.3	453.1	1.7	1,642.9
1940-44	87.9	384.6	14.7	16.6	6.1		509.9	613.1	552.1	1.8	1,676.9
1940	91.0	216.0	47.7	22.9	18.1		395.7	667.2	513.7	.7	1,577.3
1941	105.3	452.7	25.4	14.9	11.7		610.0	795.5	754.5	2.7	2,162.7
1942	98.9	383.4	.1	23.8	.4		506.6	426.0	491.5	4.8	1,428.9
1943	88.7	421.1	.1	12.6	.1		522.6	617.2	493.7	.7	1,634.2
1944	55.4	449.9	.1	9.1	.1		514.6	559.5	506.9	.3	1,581.3
1945 7/	85.6	516.3	1.9	11.4	2.9		618.1	538.1	514.0	.1	1,670.3
1946 7/	124.2	624.1	16.1	28.2	33.3		825.9	748.9	418.7	.1	1,993.6

1/ As follows with adjustments made below:

Cotton- Mill consumption of foreign cotton plus raw cotton equivalent of principal imports of cotton manufactures. Figures shown include quantities of American cotton processed abroad and returned to this country. (See tables 21 and 24).

Wool- Imports for consumption (1892-1917) or consumption of foreign wool (1918-46), both on a scoured basis (see table 4), plus principal imports of wool manufactures (see tables 30 and 31).

Silk, Rayon, Flax, Jute, Hard Fibers- Imports for consumption of raw fibers and of principal manufactures thereof. (See tables 4, 33, 34, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 54, and 55).

Hemp- Imports for consumption of raw hemp. No allowance is made for imports of small quantities of hemp manufactures. (See table 60).

Figures have been adjusted to allow for exports of textile products made in this country of foreign fibers. This adjustment was calculated by multiplying exports of a given fiber by the percentage of the mill consumption of this fiber which was of foreign origin.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46.

3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.

4/ Data on imports of synthetic fibers other than rayon are not available, but it is probable that they were inconsequential.

5/ Not given because of lack of quantitative data on imports of cotton manufactures.

6/ For 1922-24 only.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Quantities of foreign fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States during given periods of years, 1892-1944, and during 1940-46, expressed as percentages of total consumption of designated fibers

Years 1/	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 3/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp 4/	Total all fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	5/	43.0	100.0	100.0 7/				100.0	100.0	46.3	
1895-99	5/	58.5	100.0	100.0 7/				100.0	100.0	56.4	
1900-04	5/	48.5	100.0	100.0 7/				100.0	100.0	50.5	
1905-09	5/	53.2	100.0	100.0 7/				100.0	100.0	55.7	
1910-14	5/	52.4	100.0	99.3 8/	56.7			100.0	100.0	61.2	
1915-19	5/	67.6	100.0	98.8	14.3			100.0	100.0	48.4	
1920-24	7.1 6/	64.2	100.0	96.7	10.0		17.3	100.0	100.0	68.1	39.7
1925-29	5.4	58.2	100.0	96.7	13.1		14.8	100.0	100.0	57.5	37.7
1930-34	3.6	38.5	100.0	99.5	2.3		10.4	100.0	100.0	63.3	32.5
1935-39	3.4	42.6	100.0	97.3	6.7		10.2	100.0	100.0	56.7	31.1
1940-44	1.8	63.8	100.0	80.1	1.0		8.5	100.0	100.0	4.1	23.2
1940	2.4	48.7	100.0	93.1	3.8		8.2	100.0	100.0	30.4	26.2
1941	2.1	65.4	100.0	75.6	2.1		9.7	100.0	100.0	26.7	27.6
1942	1.8	59.4	100.0	76.3	.1		7.5	100.0	100.0	25.7	18.6
1943	1.8	66.7	100.0	75.9	9/		8.2	100.0	100.0	.5	21.4
1944	1.2	75.0	100.0	76.5	9/		8.8	100.0	100.0	.6	22.7
1945 10/	2.0	80.1	100.0	82.6	.4		10.7	100.0	100.0	1.4	24.5
1946 10/	2.8	84.0	100.0	90.7	4.0		13.4	100.0	100.0	2.0	27.3

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Data on imports of synthetic fibers other than rayon are not available, but it is probable they are inconsequential.
4/ Based on raw fiber consumption only.
5/ Not given because of lack of quantitative data on imports of cotton manufactures.
6/ For 1922-24 only.
7/ Does not allow for small quantities produced domestically.
8/ For 1912-14 only.
9/ Less than .05 percent.
10/ Preliminary.
Based on tables 12, 16, and 17.

much jute, considerably more flax, and much larger quantities of hard fibers, cotton, wool, and silk of foreign origin than do the domestic mills.

The entire supply of jute, hard fibers, and silk used by ultimate consumers in this country is of foreign origin as is nearly all of the flax and, currently, nearly all of the wool. On the other hand, nearly all of the cotton, rayon, and, at present, hemp used here is produced domestically. The most important fiber of foreign origin consumed by final users in this country, quantitatively speaking, is jute, which comprised 47 percent of the total fiber consumed during 1935-39; 38 percent during 1946. In comparison, wool comprised 11 percent and 31 percent; cotton, 7 percent and 6 percent; silk, 4 percent and 1 percent; flax, 2 percent and 1 percent; rayon, 1 percent and 2 percent; and hard fibers, 28 percent and 21 percent of the total foreign fibers used during 1935-39 and 1946, respectively (figure 10).

The outstanding change since before the war in our use of foreign fibers involves wool. Before the war, an average of about 178 million pounds of foreign wool were used per year by final consumers, as compared to a total of 624 million pounds in 1946. Only 43 percent of the wool finally consumed in the United States was of foreign origin during 1935-39, as compared with 84 percent in 1946.

The data presented in this section were based on imports of foreign raw fiber plus imports of foreign fiber products less an adjustment for exports of textile products made in this country of foreign fibers. This adjustment has been calculated by multiplying our exports of domestic manufactures of each fiber by the percentage of the mill consumption of that fiber of foreign origin. Since some of the cotton manufactures imported into the United States were made in foreign countries from American cotton, the total given for cotton used of foreign origin is slightly higher than it would be for cotton consumed of foreign growth only.

TRENDS IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FIBER MANUFACTURES

Our foreign trade in textiles is of particular significance to the textile industry, among others, since exports may constitute an important outlet for domestic production, while imports compete with the output of domestic mills for the domestic market. Exports and imports of fiber products have never bulked large in comparison to the huge quantity of textiles consumed in the domestic market. They, nevertheless, involve very substantial quantities, particularly during certain years and in the case of some fibers (table 13A).

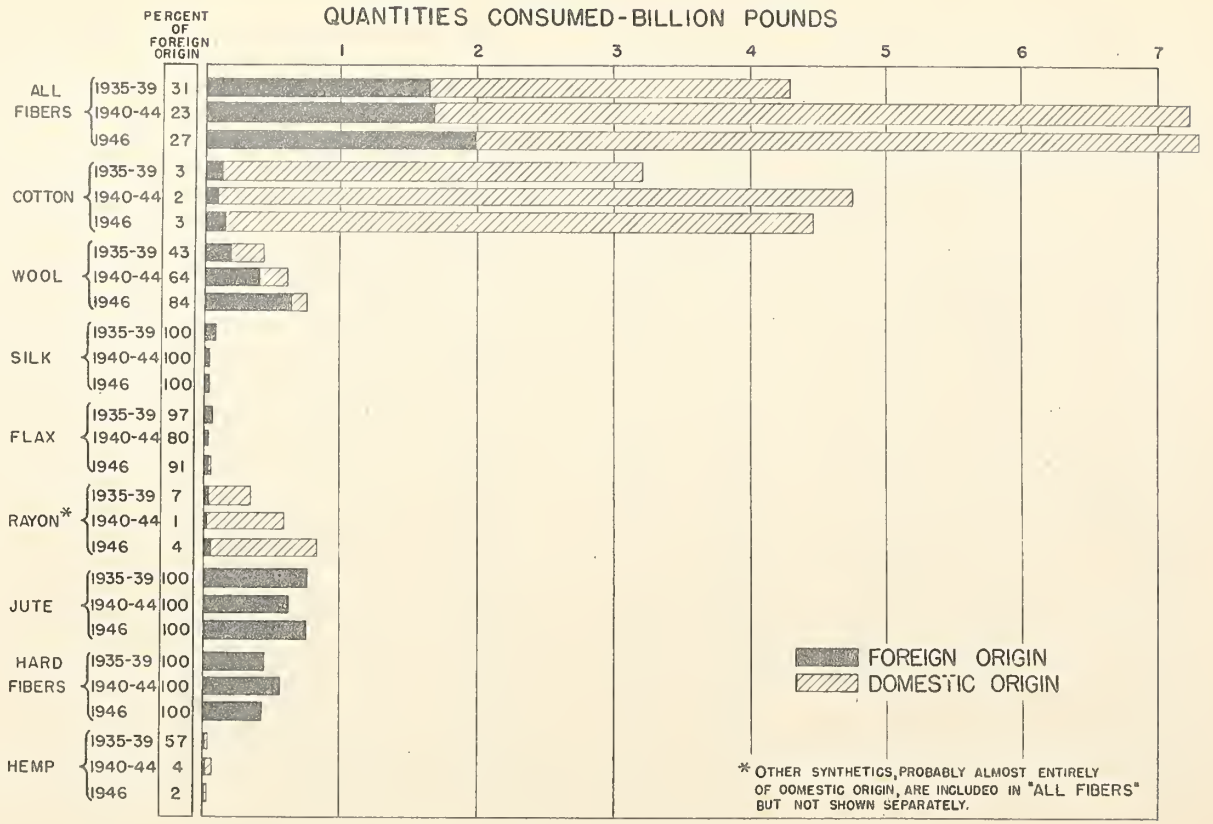


FIGURE 10.- QUANTITIES OF FIBERS USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN; ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1935-39 AND 1940-44, AND TOTAL FOR 1946.

More than one-fourth of the total quantity of fibers used by ultimate consumers in the United States is imported. All of the silk, jute, and hard fibers, nearly all of the flax, and most of the wool used are of foreign origin.

Table 13A.- Imports for consumption and domestic exports of fiber manufactures, United States 1/, annual averages, 1922-1944 and annual totals, 1940-46

Calendar years	Cotton 2/	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Sub-total 3/	Jute	Hard fibers	Total all fibers 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
IMPORTS									
1922-24	46.6	47.2	5.0	32.1 4/	.5 5/	131.4	644.8	17.0	793.2
1925-29	27.7	44.4	5.4	35.1	.9	113.5	769.9	26.1	909.5
1930-34	17.5	17.9	2.6	29.2	.6	67.8	559.1	38.5	665.4
1935-39	40.8	25.4	2.5	29.4	1.3	99.4	640.7	71.6	811.7
1940-44	17.9	21.1	.5	6.8	.3	46.6	482.9	61.5	591.0
1940	32.4	25.3	1.2	13.2	.8	72.9	596.6	42.2	711.7
1941	23.0	26.3	.8	8.8	.4	59.3	602.9	63.8	726.0
1942	7.1	22.4	.1	6.3	.2	36.1	323.0	53.1	412.2
1943	22.5	14.4	.1	3.0	.1	40.1	459.4	57.7	557.2
1944	4.5	17.2	.1	2.9	.1	24.8	432.7	90.8	548.3
1945 6/7/	21.0	23.8	.1	6.2	.6	51.7	512.0	126.9	690.6
1946 6/7/	14.5	25.8	.6	11.2	1.2	53.3	623.9	83.1	760.3
EXPORTS									
1922-24	174.9	3.8	1.0			179.7	38.1	71.9	289.7
1925-29	216.4	3.0	1.3		1.9 8/	222.6	38.4	38.7	299.7
1930-34	131.7	1.5	.9		1.3	135.4	25.8	11.6	172.8
1935-39	113.3	2.0	1.0		4.7	121.0	19.7	7.4	148.1
1940-44	215.1	27.9	.4		15.6	259.0	27.4	12.2	298.6
1940	157.1	9.9	1.1		11.4	179.5	37.3	8.4	225.2
1941	238.9	5.4	.9		21.6	266.8	41.2	11.2	319.2
1942	188.8	14.1	.2		14.2	217.3	25.3	6.5	249.1
1943	238.3	41.9	9/		12.6	292.8	16.6	3.4	312.8
1944	252.1	68.3	9/		18.1	338.5	16.7	31.7	386.9
1945 6/	238.4	50.1	9/		26.8	315.3	43.8	8.5	367.6
1946 6/	348.9	53.6	.1		46.8	449.4	44.3	27.4	521.1

1/ Principal items only, generally, as itemized in tables in the appendix.
2/ Including cotton content of coated, filled, etc. fabrics in imports, and of coated and rubber goods in exports.
3/ Imports of manufactures of other synthetics and hemp, and exports of manufactures of flax, hemp, and other synthetics not included because of lack of data, but they are believed to be negligible.
4/ Partially estimated.
5/ 1923-24 only.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ General imports.
8/ 1928-29 only.
9/ Less than .05 million pounds.

Exports

Exports of principal fiber manufactures increased from an annual average of 148 million pounds per year during 1935-39 to an annual average of 299 million pounds during 1940-44, and to a record total of 521 million pounds 4/ in 1946. They were equal in weight to 7 percent of the total mill consumption of fibers in 1946, as compared to 3 percent in 1935-39. Of the 1946 total, about two-thirds consisted of cotton manufactures; about 10 percent of wool textiles; 9 percent of rayon products; and about 8 percent of jute manufactures.

Exports of cotton products increased from an average of 113 million pounds per year, to a peak total of 349 million pounds in 1946. In the case of wool textiles, only about 2 million pounds were exported annually during 1935-39, but the quantity increased with the war to a peak of 68 million pounds in 1944 and totaled 54 million pounds in 1946. Substantial gains also were made in our exports on textiles made of rayon, jute, and the hard fibers.

Imports

Imports of textiles into the United States were substantially larger than textile exports for 1922 through 1946 and probably also were substantially larger than textile exports during the years prior to 1922. Annual averages for principal items declined from a peak of 909 million pounds per year during 1925-29 to 665 million pounds per year during 1930-34, then rose to 812 million pounds during 1935-39. With World War II, there was a substantial reduction to a low point of 412 million pounds per year, but since then textile imports have been increasing, the 1946 total of 760 million pounds being the largest for any year since before 1940. Imports of principal fiber manufactures were equal in weight to 10 percent of the total consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers in 1946, and to 15 percent of the total in 1935-39.

Burlap and other jute products constitute the bulk of our textile imports, accounting for 82 percent of the total during 1946, as compared with 11 percent for hard fiber products; 3 percent for wool manufactures; 2 percent, cotton textiles; and 2 percent, manufactures of other fibers. Imported manufactured goods comprised 83 percent of all the jute made available for final use in 1946, as compared with 36 percent of the flax, 20 percent of the hard fibers, 4 percent of the wool, and less than 1 percent of the cotton.

4/ Figures cited are generally for principal items only, as itemized in tables in the appendix.

SUMMARY

This report presents statistical data on the consumption of textile and cordage fibers in the United States during the years 1892-1946 with a discussion of trends in fiber consumption during this period. The fibers considered are cotton, wool and related fibers (including mohair, camel's hair, etc.), silk, flax, rayon, other synthetic fibers, jute, the various hard fibers, and hemp. Trends are discussed separately on the basis (1) of mill consumption of raw fibers and (2) of final consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers. The latter has been calculated by making adjustments in mill consumption totals to allow for exports and imports of textile manufactures.

During the past half century there have been three notable trends in total mill consumption of fibers in the United States: (1) a marked upward trend from the 1890's to World War I; (2) a level or only slightly rising trend between World Wars I and II; and (3) a sharply upward trend during World War II. Total mill consumption of fibers averaged 2.2 billion pounds per year during 1895-99, 4.3 billion pounds per year during 1915-19, 4.6 billion pounds per year during 1935-39, and reached an all-time peak of 7.5 billion pounds in 1942. Since that year, fiber consumption by mills has declined somewhat, but the 7.1 billion pounds consumed during 1946 was a record peacetime total, 54 percent in excess of the average for 1935-39.

Mill consumption of cotton has followed the same trends generally as the total mill consumption of all fibers, of which it is the major component. Average quantities consumed per year increased from 1.5 billion pounds (3.1 million bales 5/) during 1895-99 to 3.0 billion pounds (6.2 million bales) during 1915-19, then increased less rapidly to 3.3 billion pounds (6.9 million bales) during both 1925-29 and 1935-39. With World War II, mill consumption of raw cotton jumped sharply upwards to an all-time peak of the 5.6 billion pounds (11.7 million bales) in 1942. Although there was a decline after 1942, the 4.8 billion pounds (10.0 million bales) consumed during 1946 set a peacetime record, 45 percent in excess of the 1935-39 average.

Mill consumption of wool was only slightly greater during 1935-39 than during World War I, but increased tremendously after 1940. It was the greatest of record during 1946, totaling nearly twice as much as the average during prewar 1935-39. Quantities consumed by mills of rayon and of synthetic fibers other than rayon also were at record levels during 1946, and there was no indication of a leveling off in the continued, sharply upward trends in use of

5/ 480-pound net-weight bales.

these products.

Quantities of raw jute, flax, and silk consumed by domestic mills have been characterized by rising trends prior to certain peak years and by declining trends thereafter. Peak quantities of raw jute were made available for mill consumption during 1905-09, of flax during 1910-14, and of silk during 1925-29. Consumption of hard fibers was at its highest levels during 1915-19, but increased to a secondary peak during World War II. Mill consumption of hemp has been at very low levels during the last 25 years except temporarily during World War II when it was greatly increased for a time under a government-sponsored program.

Summarizing further, cotton has comprised 68 to 73 percent of all raw fibers consumed by mills during each five-year period since 1900. In comparison, wool has comprised 8 or 9 percent; hard fibers, 7 to 14 percent; jute, 2 to 8 percent; silk, 2 percent or less; and flax and hemp less than 1 percent each. Consumption of rayon increased from less than 1 percent of the total during 1920-24 to 9 percent in 1940-44, and to 12 percent of the total in 1946. In comparison, cotton comprised 68 percent of the total during 1946; wool, 11 percent; hard fibers, 5 percent; jute, 2 percent; and silk, flax, other synthetics, and hemp, less than 1 percent each.

Aggregate consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers in the United States always has been larger than the total consumption of fibers by mills in this country, but has been characterized by the same trends. Quantities made available for use by ultimate consumers increased from an average of 2.5 billion pounds per year during 1895-99 to 4.6 billion pounds during 1915-19, then increased less rapidly to 5.3 billion pounds during 1935-39. With World WarII, there was a shrap jump to an all-time record total of 7.8 billion pounds in 1941 and, although there was a decline thereafter, the 1946 total of 7.3 billion pounds was the greatest for any peacetime year. Consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers was 14 percent larger than the mill consumption of fibers in 1935-39, but only 4 percent larger in 1940-44, and 3 percent larger in 1946.

Ultimate consumers use several times as much jute as is processed by domestic mills; much more flax; somewhat more hard fibers; about the same amounts of rayon, other synthetics, and silk; slightly less cotton; and, before World War II, slightly more wool, but this situation was reversed in 1946.

Cotton comprised 61 percent of the total fiber made available for ultimate consumers in 1946 as compared with 66 percent during 1940-44 and 61 percent during 1935-39. In comparison, rayon comprised 11 percent of the total in 1946; wool, 10 percent; jute, 10 percent; hard fibers 6 percent; and silk, flax, other synthetic

fibers, and hemp less than 1 percent each.

Per capita consumption of all fibers jumped to record heights during World War II after failing to show any sustained increase during the long period between 1905 and 1939. The total quantity of fibers used per person per year averaged 41 pounds during 1905-14, 44 pounds during 1915-19, 43 pounds during 1925-29, 34 pounds during 1930-34, and 41 pounds during 1935-39, after which it jumped to a peak of 59 pounds in 1941, then declined to 52 pounds in 1946.

Like total per capita consumption of all fibers, consumption of cotton per person has been greatest during wartime periods. Annual averages increased with World War I from 24.8 pounds during 1910-14 to 27.8 pounds during 1915-19, then declined to 24.4 pounds during 1920-24. With World War II, per capita cotton consumption increased from an average of 24.8 pounds per year in 1935-39 to an all-time peak of 40.2 pounds in 1942, but since has declined, totaling 31.7 pounds in 1946. Projecting into the future, a consumption per person of 30 pounds in 1948 would mean a total cotton consumption of 9.0 million bales (480 pounds, net weight). But if per capita consumption were to return to the 1905-39 average of approximately 25 pounds, the total quantity of cotton consumed would be about 7.5 million bales.

Consumption per person of wool, rayon, and other synthetics was at record levels in 1946, totaling 5.3 pounds, 5.9 pounds, and 0.4 pound, respectively. Quantities of other fibers made available for final consumption per person were silk, 0.1 pound; flax 0.2 pound; jute, 5.3 pounds; hard fibers, 3.0 pounds; and hemp, less than 0.1 pound. Peak per capita consumption of silk and jute occurred in 1925-29; of flax, in 1910-14; and of hard fibers in 1915-19.

All of the silk, jute, and hard fibers used in the United States is imported from foreign sources, as is nearly all of the flax, and in 1946, nearly all of the wool. On the other hand, nearly all of the cotton, rayon, and since 1940, nearly all of the hemp consumed in this country is produced domestically. Fibers of foreign origin comprised 19 percent of the total mill consumption of fibers in 1946 and 27 percent of the total fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers. Of the total of approximately 2.0 billion pounds of fiber of foreign origin or processing which was made available for use in 1946 by ultimate consumers, jute comprised 38 percent; wool, 31 percent; hard fibers, 21 percent; cotton, 6 percent; rayon, 2 percent; and silk and flax, 1 percent each.

Exports of principal fiber manufactures totaled 521 million pounds in 1946, as compared with an average of 148 million pounds per year during 1935-39. They were equal in weight to 7 percent of the

total mill consumption of fibers in 1946, as compared to 3 percent in 1935-39. Imports of textiles have been larger than exports, declining from an average of 812 million pounds annually during 1935-39 to a low point of 412 million pounds in 1942, then rising to 760 million pounds in 1946. They were equal in weight to 10 percent of the total consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers in 1946, and to 15 percent of the total in 1935-39. Cotton goods comprised two-thirds of the textile exports in 1946; while burlap and other jute manufactures comprised 82 percent of the total textile imports during that year.

It is obvious that the huge consumption of fibers since 1940 has been during a period of war and postwar reconstruction, when there have been extraordinary demands for textiles. Nevertheless, the quantity of fibers consumed during 1935-39 and 1940, a comparatively normal peacetime period, was higher—but significantly not much higher—than at any previous time. Consumption of fibers is, of course, intimately connected with the clothing, housing, and industrial equipment needs of the country, and, consequently, is highly influenced by such factors as population growth, consumers' incomes, and business prosperity. Considering that the population of the United States in 1947 was approximately 11 percent greater than the average during 1935-39, and assuming at least moderate prosperity in the years ahead, it can reasonably be expected that the total consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers will continue to be substantially greater than prewar, even if it does not exceed the record levels reached during 1941-43. This conclusion also can be applied to mill consumption totals, despite the fact that these totals can be expected to be adversely affected in the not too distant future by a decline in textile exports from the unusually high levels prevailing in 1946 and 1947.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

(See page 102 for index of all tables presented in this report)

Table 14.- Mill consumption 1/ of designated raw fibers in the United States, 1892-1917 2/

Fiscal year ended June 30 2/	Cotton 3/	Wool 4/	Silk 5/	Flax 6/	Rayon 7/	Sub-total	Jute 8/	Hard fibers 9/	Hemp 10/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,360.7	225.5	8.4	17.4		1,612.0	198.5	216.2	22.1	2,048.8
1893	1,154.8	258.6	8.5	14.6		1,436.5	186.0	289.6	20.9	1,933.0
1894	1,099.5	180.5	6.0	9.6		1,295.6	112.0	213.9	13.4	1,634.9
1895	1,426.2	307.3	9.4	15.2		1,758.1	247.9	243.5	22.8	2,272.3
1896	1,194.9	266.6	9.4	15.3		1,486.2	199.3	253.8	29.4	1,968.7
1897	1,358.2	344.2	8.0	20.5		1,730.9	154.2	261.2	21.2	2,167.5
1898	1,659.8	157.3	12.1	11.6		1,840.8	251.6	276.2	18.0	2,386.6
1899	1,755.3	160.9	11.4	14.6		1,942.2	186.3	296.4	17.7	2,442.6
1900	1,762.5	196.1	13.0	15.9		1,987.5	216.4	288.7	15.8	2,508.4
1901	1,722.5	197.9	10.5	15.0		1,945.9	229.5	273.3	18.2	2,466.9
1902	1,950.4	228.6	14.1	19.0		2,212.1	238.9	352.3	22.9	2,876.2
1903	2,001.4	257.8	15.1	19.3		2,293.6	178.4	435.4	20.7	2,928.1
1904	1,902.7	232.7	16.8	22.5		2,174.7	216.5	446.0	23.9	2,861.1
1905	2,162.1	262.5	22.4	18.3		2,465.3	247.4	417.9	19.8	3,150.4
1906	2,366.7	269.2	17.4	19.8		2,673.1	233.2	402.5	23.0	3,331.8
1907	2,437.1	256.2	18.8	19.3		2,731.4	233.6	394.3	28.1	3,387.4
1908	2,179.5	218.8	16.6	21.2		2,436.1	243.1	386.3	22.5	3,088.0
1909	2,464.5	270.9	25.2	22.2		2,782.8	350.5	369.3	19.7	3,522.3
1910	2,196.9	321.7	23.7	30.0		2,572.3	151.5	461.0	23.0	3,207.8
1911	2,160.1	265.3	26.7	17.3	2.1	2,471.5	146.5	456.1	22.1	3,096.2
1912	2,477.9	281.6	26.6	24.7	2.9	2,813.7	229.3	436.4	20.2	3,499.6
1913	2,664.7	262.2	32.2	25.9	4.0	2,989.0	277.3	548.2	24.9	3,839.4
1914	2,729.9	355.7	34.8	23.1	5.1	3,148.6	239.8	633.0	28.2	4,049.6
1915	2,691.2	327.6	31.1	10.6	6.6	3,067.1	186.2	562.3	13.7	3,829.3
1916	3,100.3	476.2	42.1	15.6	6.6	3,640.8	243.7	771.4	21.8	4,677.7
1917	3,249.7	372.6	40.4	18.2	6.8	3,687.7	252.3	598.1	37.6	4,575.7

1/ Quantities made available for consumption of fibers other than cotton.
2/ Fiscal years ending June 30 except for cotton which is given by years ending August 31 during 1892-1913, and for rayon which is given by calendar years.
3/ Estimated consumption of cotton, 1892-1903; reported consumption, 1904-17 (Bureau of the Census). Includes linters, 1892-1908. See footnote 2 and table 24.
4/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Domestic production of wool (and mohair, 1910-17) during preceding calendar year, minus exports of wool, and plus imports for consumption of wool, mohair, etc., and camel's hair for designated fiscal year. Reduced to estimated scoured equivalent weight. See table 25.
5/ Imports for consumption of raw silk and silk waste. See table 33.
6/ Imports for consumption only, 1892-1911. Includes estimated domestic production, 1912-17. See table 42.
7/ Shipments by United States producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn. From Rayon Organon. See footnote 2 and table 38.
8/ Imports for consumption of jute and jute butts. See table 47.
9/ Imports for consumption of abaca' (Manila), sisal and henequen, ixtle (Tampico fiber) and phormium (New Zealand hemp). Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 52.
10/ Imports for consumption. See table 59.

Table 15.- Mill consumption 1/ of designated raw fibers in the United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Flax 5/	Rayon 6/	Other synthetic fibers 7/	Sub-total	Jute 8/	Hard fibers 9/	Hemp 10/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	2,965.5	410.4	48.7	18.7	6.0		3,449.3	160.0	627.9	33.0	4,270.2
1919	2,865.3	341.3	55.5	10.1	9.3		3,281.5	139.6	543.0	17.8	3,981.9
1920	2,817.6	326.5	39.7	13.3	8.7		3,205.8	215.2	624.6	26.5	4,072.1
1921	2,617.1	355.5	52.4	8.8	19.8		3,053.6	139.8	355.5	23.8	3,572.7
1922	2,900.2	419.1	58.5	12.2	24.7		3,414.7	174.5	382.3	12.9	3,984.4
1923	3,132.0	433.6	62.0	15.4	32.5		3,675.5	188.1	502.5	10.3	4,376.4
1924	2,636.2	353.4	60.6	8.5	42.2		3,100.9	152.1	477.0	4.7	3,734.7
1925	3,076.7	360.9	76.8	12.6	58.2		3,585.2	144.5	498.7	12.8	4,241.2
1926	3,196.8	359.6	77.6	16.2	60.6		3,710.8	154.1	467.9	11.1	4,343.9
1927	3,584.4	369.4	86.3	11.4	100.0		4,151.5	207.0	426.2	6.8	4,791.5
1928	3,187.5	349.1	88.3	13.6	100.5		3,939.0	201.7	448.8	5.8	4,395.3
1929	3,412.5	385.1	98.0	14.0	133.4		4,043.0	196.8	501.2	5.0	4,746.0
1930	2,618.5	279.3	82.0	15.6	118.8		3,114.2	136.7	369.7	5.6	3,626.3
1931	2,635.0	327.5	89.5	7.2	158.9		3,218.1	144.7	294.7	2.6	3,660.1
1932	2,467.5	244.5	77.6	7.8	155.3		2,952.7	65.2	454.6	1.3	3,473.8
1933	3,042.5	331.7	73.0	10.2	217.2		3,674.6	114.8	371.7	1.5	4,162.6
1934	2,670.6	243.9	60.5	10.9	196.9		3,182.8	115.6	286.7	1.9	3,587.0
1935	2,751.6	432.7	72.4	12.6	259.1		3,528.4	146.8	404.6	2.7	4,082.5
1936	3,466.2	423.0	67.6	13.3	322.4		4,292.5	176.3	399.8	2.7	4,871.3
1937	3,626.7	397.8	64.2	14.2	304.7		4,407.6	265.7	422.2	2.8	5,098.3
1938	2,932.0	299.8	57.1	3.1	329.4		3,621.4	102.1	320.1	2.5	4,046.1
1939	3,625.1	414.6	55.3	14.2	458.8		4,568.0	80.3	398.1	2.8	5,049.2
1940	3,968.8	428.0	47.6	11.4	482.0	4.5	4,942.3	107.9	479.9	2.3	5,532.4
1941	5,176.0	671.1	25.5	10.9	591.8	11.7	6,487.0	233.8	701.9	10.1	7,432.8
1942	5,612.6	637.2	.2	24.9	620.8	23.7	6,919.4	128.3	444.9	18.7	7,511.3
1943	5,278.2	658.6	11/	13.6	656.1	37.2	6,643.7	174.4	439.4	141.4	7,398.9
1944	4,777.0	651.3	11/	9.0	704.8	47.4	6,189.5	143.5	447.8	52.0	6,832.8
1945 12/	4,532.6	670.8	1.8	7.6	769.9	49.3	6,032.0	69.9	395.6	6.9	6,504.4
1946 12/	4,823.2	770.6	15.6	19.9	875.4	53.3	6,558.0	169.3	363.0	4.6	7,094.9

1/ Quantities made available for consumption of fibers other than cotton and wool.
2/ Consumption as reported by Bureau of Census. Total of American bales consumed multiplied by average net weight per bale of crop harvested during 12 months ending July 31 of designated year, plus equivalent 500-pound foreign bales consumed multiplied by 485 (allowing 3 percent for tare). See table 24.
3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Consumption of apparel and carpet wools (scoured weight, Bureau of the Census) plus domestic production of mohair and imports for consumption of mohair, alpaca, camel's hair, etc., all reduced to estimated scoured weight. See table 26.
4/ Imports for consumption of silk and silk waste. See table 34.
5/ Estimated domestic production (flax acreage multiplied by estimated production per acre of 300 pounds), plus imports for consumption of hackled and non-hackled fiber, tow, noils, and straw (fiber equivalent estimated at 20 percent). See table 43.
6/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn, plus (after 1927) domestic production and imports for consumption of staple fiber and spun yarn. Compiled from Rayon Organon. See table 38.
7/ Domestic sales of nylon yarn and Aralac staple; estimated consumption of Saran as a textile fiber; consumption of Vinyon; and production of Fiberglas continuous filament yarns and staple fiber. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential. Compiled from reports of manufacturers.
8/ Imports for consumption of jute and jute butts. See table 48.
9/ Imports for consumption of abaca' (Manila), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala (maguey). Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 53.
10/ Imports for consumption plus domestic production. See table 60.
11/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
12/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Estimated quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States, 1892-1921

Year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Flax 5/	Rayon 6/	Sub-total	Jute 7/	Hard fibers 8/	Hemp 9/	Grand total
Fiscal year ended June 30 10/	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,328.8	262.5	12.6	42.4		1,646.3	347.2	204.0	22.1	2,219.6
1893	1,133.3	299.3	13.9	43.6		1,490.1	337.6	279.1	20.9	2,127.7
1894	1,065.8	201.3	10.0	29.6		1,306.7	228.5	200.7	13.4	1,749.3
1895	1,396.5	349.7	14.3	44.2		1,804.7	431.4	223.3	22.8	2,482.2
1896	1,155.7	321.8	13.5	44.3		1,535.3	379.5	236.1	29.4	2,180.3
1897	1,300.3	416.9	12.0	54.5		1,783.7	405.9	239.0	21.2	2,449.8
1898	1,611.5	172.3	17.5	30.6		1,831.9	425.0	254.6	18.0	2,529.5
1899	1,679.4	176.1	18.9	39.6		1,914.0	416.4	275.6	17.7	2,623.7
1900	1,702.4	212.0	21.3	44.9		1,980.6	456.6	260.0	15.8	2,713.0
1901	1,678.1	213.2	17.2	42.0		1,950.5	504.7	238.4	18.2	2,711.8
1902	1,854.0	246.4	21.6	51.0		2,173.0	614.9	322.2	22.9	3,133.0
1903	1,909.0	278.3	23.2	53.3		2,263.8	505.9	395.9	20.7	3,186.3
1904	1,860.5	251.4	23.5	56.5		2,191.9	538.8	405.2	23.9	3,159.8
1905	2,026.4	281.5	29.0	50.3		2,387.2	574.1	364.5	19.8	3,345.6
1906	2,232.1	292.5	23.9	55.8		2,604.3	614.4	344.4	23.0	3,586.1
1907	2,384.7	278.2	25.4	56.3		2,744.6	680.6	333.3	28.1	3,786.6
1908	2,151.3	237.4	21.6	50.2		2,460.5	638.1	339.5	22.5	3,460.6
1909	2,400.7	289.1	30.9	60.2		2,780.9	729.0	306.6	19.7	3,836.2
1910	2,144.4	344.8	30.1	78.0		2,597.3	678.0	398.4	23.0	3,696.7
1911	2,098.2	283.2	32.5	60.3	2.1	2,476.3	596.6	372.5	22.1	3,467.5
1912	2,387.0	294.9	31.9	69.7	2.9	2,786.4	690.3	323.1	20.2	3,820.0
1913	2,580.0	275.3	38.0	72.9	4.0	2,970.2	734.5	444.4	24.9	4,174.0
1914	2,654.3	391.8	41.5	76.1	5.1	3,168.8	861.0	521.8	28.2	4,579.8
1915	2,616.8	363.1	36.2	55.6	6.6	3,078.3	654.8	479.1	13.7	4,225.9
1916	2,993.4	495.4	49.1	52.6	6.6	3,599.1	686.6	637.7	21.8	4,945.2
1917	3,119.3	389.8	47.6	46.2	6.8	3,609.7	742.9	440.2	37.6	4,830.4
Calendar year										
1918	2,858.9	421.6	54.1	31.7	6.0	3,372.3	630.2	531.1	33.0	4,566.6
1919	2,731.5	350.7	62.9	21.1	9.3	3,175.5	639.9	470.4	17.8	4,303.6
1920	2,670.0	351.6	47.2	32.3	8.7	3,109.8	849.7	571.7	26.5	4,557.7
1921	2,523.0	400.9	60.3	28.8	19.8	3,032.8	694.4	298.0	23.8	4,049.0

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures.

2/ Mill consumption (for years ending August 31, 1892-1913) plus imports and minus exports of cotton cloth. The difference between exports and imports of cotton cloth somewhat approximates the difference between total exports and imports of cotton textiles, for which data are not available. See table 20.

3/ Includes mohair, camel's hair, etc. Raw wool, etc., made available for consumption (except consumption of raw wool, 1918-21) plus principal imports for consumption of wool manufactures. See table 29. Exports of wool manufactures are not deducted because of lack of data, but were small as compared with imports except during 1915-20 when they are estimated to have totaled as much as 25 million pounds, roughly, during one year (1916).

4/ Imports for consumption of raw silk, silk waste, sewing silk, thrown silk, partly manufactured silk, and silk yarns, fabrics, twist and floss. No adjustment has been made for imports of manufactured silk articles not named nor for exports of silk manufactures, because of lack of data. See tables 33 and 34.

5/ Domestic production of raw flax (after 1911) plus imports for consumption of raw flax and flax manufactures. Imports of flax manufactures are estimated for years 1892-1902 and partially estimated for years 1903-22 on basis of value. They include a small quantity of hemp and ramie yarns and fabrics not separately recorded. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures, which are inconsequential. See tables 42 and 43.

6/ Consumption of rayon filament yarn (Rayon Organon). For calendar years, 1911-17. No additions or subtractions have been made for imports and exports of rayon manufactures because of lack of data, but they are believed to have been either nonexistent or nominal. See table 39.

7/ Imports for consumption of raw jute and principal manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of jute manufactures because of lack of data. See tables 47 and 48.

8/ Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers (and also of sunn), and of hard fiber cordage and binder twine less exports of cordage of vegetable fiber and binder twine (estimated 1892-1909). See tables 54 and 55.

9/ Imports for consumption plus domestic production of raw fiber. No adjustment is made for imports of hemp cordage (which averaged 322,000 pounds per year, 1892-1922), nor for other imports and exports of hemp manufactures, which are not recorded separately. See tables 59 and 60.

10/ See footnotes 2 and 5 on cotton and rayon.

Table 17.- Estimated quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States, 1922-46

Calendar year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Flax 5/	Rayon 6/	Other synthetic fibers 7/	Sub-total	Jute 8/	Hard fibers 9/	Hemp 10/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1922	2,737.0	458.3	62.4	42.2	24.7		3,324.6	747.9	310.7	12.9	4,396.1
1923	3,010.7	480.6	66.6	42.6	33.0		3,633.5	872.9	140.0	10.3	4,956.7
1924	2,513.4	397.4	64.3	47.5	42.8		3,065.4	714.2	446.6	4.7	4,230.9
1925	2,904.0	401.2	80.4	45.2	59.1		3,489.9	860.0	458.4	12.8	4,821.1
1926	3,017.0	397.1	81.4	54.3	61.5		3,611.3	925.2	443.2	11.1	4,990.8
1927	3,376.4	414.1	90.9	49.7	101.1		4,032.2	933.7	428.0	6.8	5,400.7
1928	2,971.3	392.2	92.7	46.2	99.7		3,602.1	931.7	435.2	5.8	4,974.8
1929	3,187.9	426.6	102.1	48.0	132.1		3,896.7	910.6	514.5	5.0	5,326.8
1930	2,459.1	305.6	84.0	45.1	117.3		3,011.1	839.7	378.3	5.6	4,234.7
1931	2,502.9	343.9	92.4	39.5	157.9		3,136.6	660.4	313.2	2.6	4,112.8
1932	2,342.4	257.2	78.8	35.5	155.0		2,868.9	525.1	482.5	1.3	3,877.8
1933	2,938.3	347.4	74.3	40.0	217.1		3,617.1	628.3	422.3	1.5	4,669.2
1934	2,586.6	255.1	61.8	37.5	196.5		3,137.5	590.3	315.8	1.9	4,045.5
1935	2,689.1	451.5	74.0	41.5	257.9		3,514.0	698.6	466.0	2.7	4,681.3
1936	3,418.6	453.5	69.2	47.9	320.2		4,309.4	821.1	478.2	2.7	5,609.4
1937	3,570.6	425.1	66.5	49.9	302.0		4,414.1	1,056.6	482.8	2.8	5,956.3
1938	2,829.1	313.1	58.7	26.0	325.6		3,552.5	718.0	381.5	2.5	4,654.5
1939	3,509.4	441.7	56.0	39.0	451.5		4,497.6	582.0	459.1	2.8	5,541.5
1940	3,836.5	443.3	47.7	24.6	471.4	4.5	4,828.0	667.2	513.7	2.3	6,011.2
1941	4,947.4	692.0	25.4	19.7	570.6	11.7	6,266.8	795.5	754.5	10.1	7,826.9
1942	5,420.3	645.5	.1	31.2	606.8	23.7	6,727.6	426.0	491.5	18.7	7,663.8
1943	5,049.5	631.1	.1	16.6	643.6	37.2	6,378.1	617.2	493.7	141.4	7,630.4
1944	4,515.7	600.2	.1	11.9	686.8	47.4	5,862.1	559.5	506.9	52.0	6,980.5
1945 11/	4,303.1	644.5	1.9	13.8	743.7	49.3	5,756.3	538.1	514.0	6.9	6,815.3
1946 11/	4,469.7	742.8	16.1	31.1	829.8	53.3	6,142.8	748.9	418.7	4.6	7,315.0

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures.

2/ Mill consumption of raw cotton plus raw cotton equivalent of principal imports and minus raw cotton equivalent of principal exports of cotton manufactures. See table 21.

3/ Mill consumption of wool (scoured weight) plus imports for consumption of mohair, camel's hair, etc., plus principal imports for consumption of wool manufactures, and minus principal exports of wool manufactures (not including knit goods). See table 29.

4/ Imports for consumption of raw silk and silk waste, and certain silk manufactures (averaging roughly 67 percent of total), less exports of certain silk manufactures (about 85 percent of total). See table 34.

5/ Imports for consumption of flax and principal flax manufactures plus estimated domestic production of flax. See table 45. Exports of flax manufactures are negligible and are not deducted. See table 43.

6/ Mill consumption of rayon (Rayon Organon) plus (after 1922) imports for consumption of rayon manufactures (not including articles of artificial horsehair or cellophane), and minus (after 1927) principal exports of rayon manufactures (comprising roughly 85 percent of total). See table 39.

7/ Domestic sales of nylon yarn and Aralac staple; estimated consumption of Saran as a textile fiber; consumption of Vinyon; and production of Fiberglas continuous filament yarns and staple fiber. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential. Compiled from reports of manufacturers.

8/ Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured jute minus exports of domestic jute manufactures. See table 48.

9/ Imports for consumption of hard fibers (and also of sunn) and of hard fiber cordage, twine, binder twine, and of manila nets; less domestic exports of cordage; except of cotton and jute, and binder twine. See table 55.

10/ Estimated domestic production plus imports for consumption of hemp fiber. No allowance has been made for imports of a small quantity of hemp yarns and cords, not recorded separately from flax; for imports of hemp cordage, which averaged 205,000 pounds annually, 1923-39; nor for exports of hemp manufactures, which are negligible and not recorded separately. See table 60.

11/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Per capita quantities of designated fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually in the United States 1/, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers	Population
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Millions
1892	20.2	4.0	.2	.7		25.1	5.3	3.1	.3	33.8	65.7
1893	16.9	4.5	.2	.7		22.2	5.0	4.2	.3	31.8	67.0
1894	15.6	3.0	.1	.4		19.1	3.4	2.9	.2	25.6	68.3
1895	20.1	5.0	.2	.6		25.9	6.2	3.2	.3	35.6	69.6
1896	16.3	4.5	.2	.6		21.6	5.4	3.3	.4	30.7	70.9
1897	18.0	5.7	.2	.8		24.7	5.6	3.3	.3	33.9	72.2
1898	21.9	2.4	.2	.4		24.9	5.8	3.5	.2	34.4	73.5
1899	22.4	2.4	.3	.5		25.6	5.6	3.7	.2	35.1	74.8
1900	22.1	2.8	.3	.6		25.8	5.9	3.4	.2	35.3	76.9
1901	21.6	2.8	.2	.5		25.1	6.5	3.1	.2	34.9	77.6
1902	23.4	3.1	.3	.6		27.4	7.8	4.1	.3	39.6	79.2
1903	23.7	3.4	.3	.7		28.1	6.3	4.9	.2	39.5	80.6
1904	22.6	3.1	.3	.7		26.7	6.5	4.9	.3	38.4	82.2
1905	24.2	3.4	.3	.6		28.5	6.8	4.4	.2	39.9	83.8
1906	26.1	3.4	.3	.7		30.5	7.2	4.0	.3	42.0	85.4
1907	27.4	3.2	.3	.6		31.5	7.8	3.8	.3	43.4	87.0
1908	24.2	2.7	.2	.6		27.7	7.2	3.8	.3	39.0	88.7
1909	26.5	3.2	.3	.7		30.7	8.1	3.4	.2	42.4	90.5
1910	23.2	3.7	.3	.9		28.1	7.3	4.3	.3	40.0	92.4
1911	22.3	3.0	.4	.6	3/	26.3	6.4	4.0	.2	36.9	93.9
1912	25.1	3.1	.3	.7	3/	29.2	7.3	3.4	.2	40.1	95.3
1913	26.5	2.8	.4	.7	3/	30.4	7.6	4.6	.3	42.9	97.2
1914	26.8	3.9	.4	.8	.1	32.0	8.7	5.2	.3	46.2	99.1
1915	26.0	3.6	.3	.6	.1	30.6	6.5	4.7	.2	42.0	100.5
1916	29.4	4.8	.5	.5	.1	35.3	6.7	6.3	.2	48.5	102.0
1917	30.2	3.8	.4	.4	.1	34.9	7.2	4.2	.4	46.7	103.4

1/ Based on table 16 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census, as shown in last column.
2/ Includes mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Less than .05 pound.

Table 19.- Per capita quantities of designated fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually in the United States 1/, 1918-46

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetic fibers 3/	Sub-total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers	Population
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Millions
1918	27.4	4.0	.5	.3	.1		32.3	6.0	5.1	.3	43.7	104.5
1919	26.0	3.3	.6	.2	.1		30.2	6.1	4.5	.1	40.9	105.1
1920	25.1	3.3	.4	.3	.1		29.2	8.0	5.4	.2	42.8	106.5
1921	23.2	3.7	.5	.3	.2		27.9	6.4	2.8	.2	37.3	108.5
1922	24.8	4.2	.6	.4	.2		30.2	6.8	2.8	.1	39.9	110.1
1923	26.9	4.3	.6	.4	.3		32.5	7.8	3.9	.1	44.3	111.9
1924	22.0	3.5	.6	.4	.4		26.9	6.3	3.9	3/	37.1	114.1
1925	25.1	3.4	.7	.4	.5		30.1	7.4	4.0	.1	41.6	115.8
1926	25.7	3.4	.7	.4	.5		30.7	7.9	3.8	.1	42.5	117.4
1927	28.4	3.5	.8	.4	.8		33.9	7.8	3.6	.1	45.4	119.0
1928	24.6	3.3	.8	.4	.8		29.9	7.7	3.6	.1	41.3	120.5
1929	26.2	3.5	.8	.4	1.1		32.0	7.5	4.2	4/	43.7	121.8
1930	20.0	2.5	.7	.4	.9		24.5	6.8	3.1	4/	34.4	123.1
1931	20.2	2.8	.8	.3	1.3		25.4	5.3	2.5	4/	33.2	124.0
1932	18.8	2.1	.6	.3	1.2		23.0	4.2	3.9	4/	31.1	124.8
1933	23.4	2.8	.6	.3	1.7		28.8	5.0	3.4	4/	37.2	125.6
1934	20.4	2.0	.5	.3	1.6		24.8	4.7	2.5	4/	32.0	126.4
1935	21.1	3.6	.6	.3	2.0		27.8	5.5	3.7	4/	36.3	127.2
1936	26.7	3.6	.5	.4	2.5		33.7	6.4	3.7	4/	43.8	128.0
1937	27.7	3.3	.5	.4	2.4		34.3	8.2	3.7	4/	46.2	128.8
1938	21.8	2.4	.5	.2	2.5		27.4	5.5	2.9	4/	35.8	129.8
1939	26.8	3.4	.4	.3	3.5		34.4	4.4	3.5	4/	42.3	130.9
1940	29.1	3.3	.4	.2	3.6	4/	36.6	5.0	3.9	4/	45.5	132.0
1941	37.1	5.2	.2	.1	4.3	.1	47.0	6.0	5.6	.1	58.7	133.2
1942	40.2	4.8	4/	.2	4.5	.2	49.9	3.2	3.7	.1	56.9	134.7
1943	37.0	4.6	4/	.1	4.7	.3	46.7	4.5	3.6	1.0	55.8	136.5
1944	32.7	4.3	4/	.1	5.0	.3	42.4	4.0	3.8	.4	50.6	138.1
1945 5/	30.8	4.6	4/	.1	5.4	.3	41.2	3.8	3.7	.1	48.8	139.6
1946 5/	31.7	5.3	.1	.2	5.9	.4	43.6	5.3	3.0	4/	51.9	141.1

1/ Based on tables 16 and 17 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census, as shown in last column.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Data prior to 1940 are negligible.
4/ Less than .05 pound.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Mill consumption of raw cotton, exports and imports of cotton cloth, and approximate quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1921

Year 1/	Mill consumption 2/	Cotton Cloth			Available for consumers 6/
		Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Export balance 5/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,360.7	38.4	6.5	31.9	1,328.8
1893	1,154.8	30.1	8.6	21.5	1,133.3
1894	1,099.5	38.9	5.2	33.7	1,065.8
1895	1,426.2	38.5	8.8	29.7	1,396.5
1896	1,194.9	47.1	7.9	39.2	1,155.7
1897	1,358.2	65.5	7.6	57.9	1,300.3
1898	1,659.8	56.5	8.2	48.3	1,611.5
1899	1,755.3	86.1	10.2	75.9	1,679.4
1900	1,762.5	71.5	11.4	60.1	1,702.4
1901	1,722.5	52.6	8.2	44.4	1,678.1
1902	1,950.4	105.5	9.1	96.4	1,854.0
1903	2,001.4	103.5	11.1	92.4	1,909.0
1904	1,902.7	51.7	9.5	42.2	1,860.5
1905	2,162.1	145.2	9.5	135.7	2,026.4
1906	2,366.7	148.7	14.1	134.6	2,232.1
1907	2,437.1	68.2	15.8	52.4	2,384.7
1908	2,179.5	43.1	14.9	28.2	2,151.3
1909	2,464.5	76.8	13.0	63.8	2,400.7
1910	2,196.9	64.8	12.3	52.5	2,144.4
1911	2,160.1	72.4	10.5	61.9	2,098.2
1912	2,477.9	99.6	8.7	90.9	2,387.0
1913	2,664.7	92.9	8.2	84.7	2,580.0
1914	2,729.9	86.7	11.1	75.6	2,654.3
1915	2,691.2	83.0	8.6	74.4	2,616.8
1916	3,100.3	115.1	10.2	104.9	2,995.4
1917	3,249.7	144.3	13.9	130.4	3,119.3
1918	2,965.5	113.7	7.1	106.6	2,858.9
1919	2,865.3	142.8	9.0	133.8	2,731.5
1920	2,817.6	171.1	23.5	147.6	2,670.0
1921	2,617.1	115.3	21.2	94.1	2,523.0

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917 except for mill consumption which is given for years ending August 31 for 1892-1913, inclusive. Calendar years, 1918-21.

2/ See table 24.

3/ Domestic exports of cotton cloth including duck and tire fabric. Converted at 0.209 pound per linear yard, 1892-1921; and at 0.233 pound per square yard, 1922-39. Compiled from "Exports of Cotton Cloth", table 48, Survey of Current Business, Nov., 1939; from compilations of United States Tariff Commission; and from foreign trade statistics of the United States.

4/ Imports for consumption of countable cotton cloth. Converted at 0.189 pound per square yard, 1892-1922. Compiled from reports of United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

5/ Exports minus imports.

6/ Approximate raw cotton equivalent of cotton products made available for use by ultimate consumers. Mill consumption less balance of exports over imports of cotton cloth. No adjustment has been made for exports and imports of textiles other than cloth because of lack of data, but the export balance shown somewhat approximates the balance between exports and imports of all cotton textiles.

Table 21.- Mill consumption of raw cotton, raw cotton equivalent of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures, and approximate quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1922-46

Calendar year	Mill consumption 1/	Cotton manufactures 2/			Available for consumers 3/
		Exports	Imports	Export balance	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1922	2,900.2	204.8	41.6	163.2	2,737.0
1923	3,132.0	173.4	52.1	121.3	3,010.7
1924	2,636.2	176.1	53.3	122.8	2,513.4
1925	3,076.7	211.9	39.2	172.7	2,904.0
1926	3,196.8	207.7	27.9	179.8	3,017.0
1927	3,584.4	235.2	27.2	208.0	3,376.4
1928	3,187.5	241.8	25.6	216.2	2,971.3
1929	3,412.5	251.2	26.6	224.6	3,187.9
1930	2,618.5	179.7	20.3	159.4	2,459.1
1931	2,635.0	150.7	18.6	132.1	2,502.9
1932	2,467.5	141.8	16.7	125.1	2,342.4
1933	3,042.5	122.7	18.5	104.2	2,938.3
1934	2,670.6	102.3	18.3	84.0	2,586.6
1935	2,751.6	90.6	28.1	62.5	2,689.1
1936	3,466.2	96.0	48.4	47.6	3,418.6
1937	3,626.7	118.3	62.2	56.1	3,570.6
1938	2,932.0	133.9	31.0	102.9	2,829.1
1939	3,625.1	161.9	46.2	115.7	3,509.4
1940	3,968.8	166.6	34.3	132.3	3,836.5
1941	5,176.0	252.9	24.3	228.6	4,947.4
1942	5,612.6	199.8	7.5	192.3	5,420.3
1943	5,278.2	252.4	23.7	228.7	5,049.5
1944	4,777.0	266.1	4.8	261.3	4,515.7
1945 4/	4,532.6	251.5	22.0	229.5	4,303.1
1946 4/	4,823.2	368.9	15.4	353.5	4,469.7

1/ See table 24.

2/ Raw cotton equivalent of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures and the net difference between them. Derived by dividing cotton content by 0.91 to allow 9 percent for non-spinnable waste content of raw cotton. Cotton content has been calculated, using suitable conversion factors, from data appearing in publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and in reports of the United States Tariff Commission. See tables 23 and 24.

3/ Approximate raw cotton equivalent of cotton products made available for use by ultimate consumers. Mill consumption less balance between raw cotton equivalents of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 22.- Exports of cotton products 1/ from the United States, 1922-46,

Year	Batting, carded cotton roving 4/ (100)	Yarn (100)	Sewing thread and crochet yarn (98)	Twine and cordage (98)	Countable cotton cloth 5/ (95)	Other cotton fabrics 6/ (96)	Coated rubberized fabrics cotton content 7/	Wearing apparel: Knit goods 8/ (99)	Wearing apparel: Other 9/ (93)	Household articles 10/ (11/)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922		15,504	1,945	3,427	136,886	6,688	3,322	10,869	1,706	1,969
1923		12,081	1,809	3,061	108,233	7,020	3,279	9,488	2,420	2,083
1924		13,674	1,535	3,159	111,331	4,911	3,362	8,294	2,105	1,807
1925		21,892	1,058	4,586	126,593	4,971	4,590	9,102	2,091	1,978
1926		24,037	1,123	4,994	119,599	4,579	4,526	7,677	1,952	2,238
1927		28,541	1,374	4,550	131,650	5,863	5,093	6,814	1,902	2,409
1928	415	26,625	1,165	3,755	127,415	11,383	5,256	6,113	2,073	3,954
1929	446	27,491	1,137	4,588	131,516	12,570	5,172	6,097	2,755	4,478
1930	306	18,131	984	3,445	96,994	7,908	4,017	4,007	2,318	2,857
1931	427	14,272	890	2,612	85,501	9,345	3,044	2,288	2,161	1,979
1932	154	15,512	849	2,318	87,479	9,745	1,855	1,335	1,480	979
1933	464	11,981	874	2,474	70,376	8,629	2,018	1,030	1,438	768
1934	1,089	7,628	718	2,591	52,729	6,379	2,367	748	1,273	839
1935	1,138	6,293	899	2,213	43,237	6,389	2,564	783	1,132	888
1936	617	5,748	953	2,672	46,717	6,186	3,022	998	1,457	1,083
1937	511	8,113	1,090	3,067	52,590	10,319	3,572	1,292	2,151	1,250
1938	372	9,926	1,040	2,830	71,204	10,701	3,226	1,342	2,484	1,636
1939	910	9,932	1,434	3,799	83,581	16,013	4,045	2,071	2,625	1,952
1940	923	18,810	2,431	4,027	83,621	12,799	3,356	2,331	2,455	2,735
1941	938	24,431	3,810	6,190	139,435	20,566	4,293	3,767	2,972	3,695
1942	777	20,199	3,071	3,700	112,062	9,756	2,847	3,157	2,685	2,677
1943	798	16,391	2,887	3,720	132,070	32,454	3,432	3,720	3,321	3,124
1944	1,865	13,516	4,040	2,820	147,560	11,814	4,260	4,812	5,229	14,986
1945 15/	2,287	10,419	1,347	3,584	152,913	12,833	3,242	7,149	5,032	9,457
1946 15/	1,177	17,149	4,837	6,158	208,255	26,925	4,893	17,695	7,218	14,636

1/ Reported or estimated weight of designated domestic exports except for coated rubberized fabrics, rubber belting, rubber hose, rubber thread, and auto tires for which estimated cotton content weight is given.

2/ Estimated total cotton content (not total weight) of items shown. Calculated by multiplying actual weights by cotton content percentages given in parentheses (except for rubber items noted above where data already are in terms of cotton content). Does not include men's and boys' jackets, windbreakers, men's nightwear, not knit, other clothing items not shown, nor braids, trimmings, curtains, etc., and other items not shown.

3/ Cotton content divided by 0.91, allowing 9 percent for non-spinnable waste in raw cotton.

4/ Not reported separately prior to 1928.

5/ Comprising unbleached, bleached, bleached and colored cotton cloth and tire fabric, and including cotton and rayon manufactures. Computed at 0.233 pounds per yard.

6/ Includes blankets and cotton fabrics sold by the pound, reported in pounds; and damask, upholstery goods, and pile fabrics, converted at 1.8 square yards per pound.

7/ Includes oilcloth, window shade and book cloth (0.16 pound per square yard); artificial leather, pyroxlin coated, and other heavy coated fabrics (0.25 pound per square yard); rubberized and other waterproof auto cloth (0.40 pound per square yard) and other rubberized goods (0.25 pound per square yard). The conversion noted converts directly to cotton fabric content.

8/ Includes gloves (1.2 dozen pairs per pound), hosiery (1.1 dozen pairs per pound), knit underwear (3.5 pounds per dozen), sweaters, shawls, and other knit underwear (1.2 units per pound after 1925, given in pounds, 1922-25).

and estimated total cotton content 2/ and raw cotton equivalent 3/

Handkerchiefs 12/ (97)	Bags (95)	Woven belting for machinery (100)	Rubber belting, cotton content (40)	Rubber hose, cotton content (30)	Rubber thread, cotton content (40)	Auto tires, cotton content 13/	Total 1/	Total cotton content 2/	Total estimated cotton equivalent 3/
1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
97	3,033	14/	1,036	1,014	425	6,089	194,010	186,341	204,770
107	2,955	371	1,419	1,337	358	8,036	164,057	157,772	173,376
90	4,095	378	1,429	1,327	496	8,573	166,566	160,207	176,051
77	5,414	473	1,631	1,605	607	13,367	200,035	192,799	211,867
70	6,611	549	1,669	1,837	584	13,579	195,924	189,005	207,697
61	6,575	521	2,004	2,135	611	21,431	221,534	213,987	235,151
64	9,354	478	1,955	2,182	641	24,990	227,818	220,051	241,814
58	5,906	424	2,268	2,815	679	28,056	236,456	228,548	251,152
33	5,195	276	1,719	2,188	651	18,295	169,324	163,507	179,678
22	4,232	179	1,277	1,426	635	12,055	142,345	137,158	150,723
24	4,422	134	594	777	499	6,133	134,289	129,060	141,824
19	5,454	146	717	919	579	8,146	116,032	111,659	122,702
23	4,525	170	975	1,304	448	12,628	96,434	93,090	102,296
34	4,478	270	1,056	1,213	462	12,271	85,320	82,466	90,622
41	5,343	202	1,059	1,453	363	12,580	90,494	87,380	96,022
60	6,128	268	1,596	1,808	270	17,302	111,387	107,693	118,344
61	5,460	213	1,348	1,522	197	12,912	126,474	121,805	133,852
105	6,843	266	1,575	3,385	266	14,172	152,974	147,329	161,900
165	5,401	484	1,383	2,966	258	12,950	157,095	151,583	166,575
240	7,351	332	1,714	2,489	140	16,564	238,927	230,121	252,880
253	8,265	332	1,371	1,342	14	16,252	188,760	181,792	199,771
129	4,591	559	6,160	3,925	2	21,062	238,345	229,688	252,404
207	5,925	490	9,330	3,751	9	21,522	252,136	242,193	266,146
346	3,163	328	5,927	2,495	70	17,781	238,373	228,862	251,497
310	3,876	1,212	6,565	3,351	49	24,639	348,945	335,684	368,834

9/ Includes overalls, breeches, pants (15.6 pounds per dozen, overalls only, 1922-27), shirts (5.875 pounds per dozen), underwear, not knit (2.4 pounds per dozen), dresses, skirts, blouses (0.4 pound per unit). Does not include other items.

10/ Includes quilts, comforts, counterpanes, bedspreads (3.26 pounds each); bedsheets, pillow, bolster, and mattress cases (10.4 pounds per dozen); and towels, washcloths, and bathmats (3.85 pounds per dozen except in 1937 when bathmats were 11.76 pounds); other (3.77 pounds per dozen).

11/ Cotton content for household articles estimated as follows: quilts, comforts, etc., 75 percent; bedsheets, pillow, bolster, and mattress cases 97 percent; towels, washcloths, etc., 100 percent.

12/ Converted to pounds at .27 pound per dozen.

13/ Includes estimated five tires on each passenger car, 7 tires on each truck exported, in addition to exported casings. Converted to pounds of cotton content by factors ranging from 3.5 pounds per casing in 1922 to 4.7 pounds in 1928, and by 7.0 pounds for truck tires, 3.9 pounds for automobile tires, 1929-46.

14/ Not recorded separately.

15/ Preliminary.

Based on data contained in reports of the United States Tariff Commission and of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 23.- Imports for consumption of cotton products 1/ into the United States,

Year	Yarn	Sewing thread and crochet yarn 4/	Cambric cotton cloth	Cloth containing silk or rayon	Pile fabrics 5/	Table damask 7/	Coated, filled, waterproof fabrics 8/	Blankets, quilts, bedspreads 9/	Sheets and pillowcases 11/	Towels 12/	Gloves 13/
	(100)	(98)	(95)	(85)	(6/)	(96)		(10/)	(97)	(98.5)	(98)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	5,412	688	27,340	57	146	108	487	168	11	49	1,398
1923	5,062	487	35,028	66	289	214	549	2,108	14	39	838
1924	3,944	410	35,900	100	369	307	457	2,990	12	34	1,103
1925	3,678	345	22,318	105	537	313	457	2,849	24	23	1,351
1926	3,592	316	12,484	38	1,001	236	574	1,618	24	57	1,517
1927	3,248	345	11,826	35	1,186	240	580	1,518	89	69	1,769
1928	2,609	315	10,736	81	1,314	212	816	1,473	109	63	1,840
1929	2,653	275	10,859	54	1,137	196	719	2,370	195	46	1,593
1930	1,762	242	8,092	41	713	114	382	2,507	107	20	1,411
1931	1,422	212	7,134	89	371	52	261	1,533	58	16	2,039
1932	1,296	197	5,539	121	71	24	207	1,700	40	31	1,846
1933	1,597	181	6,620	292	49	3	169	1,276	52	43	2,236
1934	1,744	174	6,669	255	93		208	1,493	55	43	1,850
1935	2,150	151	11,248	386	788		209	2,061	34	125	1,932
1936	2,126	159	20,871	689	2,341	883	253	2,413	88	351	1,553
1937	2,019	172	28,339	1,058	1,976	1,916	289	4,233	321	943	1,790
1938	1,054	160	11,005	822	540	1,479	144	3,473	138	322	1,029
1939	1,616	167	18,860	623	959	2,479	211	3,932	83	859	643
1940	811	215	14,290	23/	1,241	3,438	218	2,721	67	1,114	491
1941	1,203	19	11,859	20	1,071	3,198	123	1,017	151	1,012	389
1942	705	19	4,749	7	22	379	126	140	17	78	27
1943	2,056	20	19,695	23/	15	165	92	79	24/	2	12
1944	1,477	13	2,289	23/	26	135	102	5	24/	2	12
1945 25/	1,950	23	18,286	23/	6	7	70	5	1	10	27
1946 25/	579	85	9,956	52	29	357	121	83	3	7	78

1/ Reported or estimated weights of designated imports for consumption except for coated, filled, waterproofed fabrics; small wares; belts and belting; and floor coverings, for which estimated cotton contents are given.

2/ Estimated total cotton content (not total weight) of items shown. Calculated by multiplying actual weights by cotton content percentages given in parentheses (except for items noted in footnote 1, where data already are in terms of cotton content). Does not include card strips and comber waste, wearing apparel - not knit, tires and other miscellaneous items.

3/ Cotton content divided by 0.91, allowing 9 percent for non-spinnable waste.

4/ Sewing thread converted at 10,000 yards per pound, crochet yarn at 5,000 yards per pound except in 1922, when the combined total was converted at 7,600 yards per pound.

5/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, 1922-27 (partially estimated, 1922); velvets and velveteens, 1928-46, at 0.40 pound per square yard; other pile fabrics, corduroys, plushes, 1928-30, at 0.60 pound per square yard; corduroys, 1930-46, at 0.36 pound per square yard; plushes and chenilles, 1930-46, at 0.75 pound per square yard; terry woven, at 0.44 pound per square yard.

6/ Cotton content estimated at 98 percent except corduroys at 97 percent, and terry woven at 100 percent.

7/ Includes manufactures, 1936-46.

8/ Tracing cloth at 0.17 pound per square yard less 40 percent for non-cotton content; filled or coated cloths, oilcloth except for floors, window hollands, waterproof cloth, converted to cotton content at 0.25 pound per square yard (weighted average of 0.5 pound per square yard less 50 percent non-cotton content for filled or coated cloths, n.s.p.f. and window hollands; and 0.33 pound per square yard less 25 percent for non-cotton content for waterproof cloth).

9/ Blankets at 1.7 pounds per unit, 1922-30, and as reported in pounds, 1931-46; quilts and bedspreads at 1.505 pounds per unit (2.0 pounds per unit less 24.5 percent for rags, etc.).

10/ Cotton content for blankets, 97.5 percent, and for quilts and bedspreads, 97.0 percent.

1922-46, and estimated total cotton content 2/ and raw cotton equivalent 3/

Hosiery 14/ (90)	Handkerchiefs 15/ (97)	Small wares 16/	Belts and belting 17/	Knit fabrics (100)	Nets and netting 18/ (93)	Laces, machine made 19/ (93)	Fish nets and nettings 20/ (100)	Floor coverings 21/	Total 1/	Total cotton content 2/	Total estimated cotton equivalent 3/
1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1,101	351	202	281	3 22/	519	1,133		28	39,482	37,818	41,558
389	426	176	634	27	409	2,742		36	49,533	47,405	52,093
356	666	132	533	24	411	2,861		143	50,752	48,531	53,331
432	703	377	711	46	390	1,936		527	37,122	35,635	39,159
385	532	611	696	71	413	1,340		780	26,285	25,370	27,879
381	577	308	586	69	499	1,225		1,085	25,635	24,741	27,188
549	606	153	492	71	645	1,138		908	24,130	23,262	25,563
716	523	201	578	114	693	1,304		888	25,114	24,197	26,590
495	345	160	425	91	436	934		874	19,151	18,463	20,289
504	144	83	402	18	609	1,380		1,306	17,633	16,965	18,643
429	103	30	338	59	640	1,256	162	1,702	15,791	15,221	16,726
408	141	56	293	47	699	1,113	172	2,045	17,492	16,854	18,521
415	216	79	277	10	649	630	338	2,088	17,286	16,685	18,335
679	530	64	448	23	731	760	344	3,806	26,469	25,536	28,062
2,105	822	81	676	92	773	674	449	8,348	45,747	44,067	48,425
1,501	519	121	787	194	677	656	846	10,379	58,736	56,596	62,193
649	312	45	294	56	382	628	499	6,172	29,203	28,179	30,966
966	449	60	457	55	648	1,165	775	8,595	43,602	42,060	46,220
1,224	564	32	490	53	433	584	656	3,806	32,408	31,210	34,297
593	268	7	535	37	313	99	433	669	23,016	22,114	24,301
28	94	5	394	19	168	18	26	51	7,072	6,792	7,464
8	119	1	178	4	36	7	13	29	22,531	21,529	23,658
14	154	3	96	3	99	17	9	88	4,544	4,408	4,844
16	46	2	203	21	93	21	27	166	20,980	20,056	22,040
19	285	2	291	94	205	140	4	2,137	14,527	13,973	15,355

11/ Estimated to average 0.36 pound per unit.
12/ Not terry woven. Converted at 0.20 pound per unit.
13/ Converted at 0.8 pound per dozen pairs.
14/ Converted at 0.91 pound per dozen pairs.
15/ Estimated, when not given in pounds, at 6.3 dozens per pound.
16/ Labels, lacings, wickings, loom harness, healds (allowing 10 percent for non-cotton content), tubing (allowing 40 percent for non-cotton content) and braids.
17/ Cotton content of following: Belts and belting of vegetable fiber (no non-cotton content, including rope used as belting); belts and belting of vegetable fiber or vegetable fiber and rubber (less 10 percent for non-cotton content); and belts and belting of vegetable fiber and rubber (allowing 50 percent for non-cotton content). Weight partially estimated from value 1926-30; from yardage, 1922.
18/ Lace, machine-made nets and nettings. Includes veils and veilings, 1922-30. Estimated at $2.75 per pound, 1922, 1926-30; at 16 square yards per pound, 1931-46.
19/ Estimated from yards, January-September, 1922; from value, 1926-30; and non-lever-machine-made estimated at same value per pound as lever-machine-made laces, 1930-46.
20/ Not reported until 1932.
21/ Cotton content for imitation Oriental rugs estimated at 3.1 pounds per square yard less 42 percent non-cotton content; other floor coverings at 1.8 pounds per square yard less 90 percent for non-cotton content.
22/ September-December only.
23/ Included with countable cotton cloth.
24/ Less than 500 pounds.
25/ Preliminary. Based on general imports.
Based on data contained in reports of the United States Tariff Commission and in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 24. - Mill consumption of American and foreign cotton in the United States 1/, 1892 - 1946

Year 2/	American cotton 3/	Foreign cotton 3/	Total	Calendar year	American cotton	Foreign cotton	Total
Year ending Aug. 31	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892			1,360.7	1918	2,893.6	71.9	2,965.5
1893			1,154.8	1919	2,742.5	122.8	2,865.3
1894			1,099.5				
				1920	2,631.4	186.2	2,817.6
1895			1,426.2	1921	2,498.7	118.4	2,617.1
1896			1,194.9	1922	2,762.8	137.4	2,900.2
1897			1,358.2	1923	2,956.3	175.7	3,132.0
1898			1,659.8	1924	2,491.9	144.3	2,636.2
1899			1,755.3				
				1925	2,938.4	138.3	3,076.7
1900			1,762.5	1926	3,056.9	139.9	3,196.8
1901			1,722.5	1927	3,428.3	156.1	3,584.4
1902			1,950.4	1928	3,049.6	137.9	3,187.5
1903			2,001.4	1929	3,253.3	159.2	3,412.5
1904			1,902.7				
				1930	2,500.5	118.0	2,618.5
1905			2,162.1	1931	2,558.5	76.5	2,635.0
1906	2,299.5	67.2	2,366.7	1932	2,408.4	59.1	2,467.5
1907	2,369.0	68.1	2,437.1	1933	2,973.2	69.3	3,042.5
1908	2,106.9	72.6	2,179.5	1934	2,605.3	65.3	2,670.6
1909	2,386.0	78.5	2,464.5				
				1935	2,694.2	57.4	2,751.6
1910	2,121.3	75.6	2,196.9	1936	3,393.2	73.0	3,466.2
1911	2,075.0	85.1	2,160.1	1937	3,539.9	86.8	3,626.7
1912	2,377.2	100.7	2,477.9	1938	2,875.4	56.6	2,932.0
1913	2,551.7	113.0	2,664.7	1939	3,562.8	62.3	3,625.1
1914	2,636.9	93.0	2,729.9				
				1940	3,909.6	59.2	3,968.8
1915	2,585.6	105.6	2,691.2	1941	5,091.0	85.0	5,176.0
1916	2,947.3	153.0	3,100.3	1942	5,517.8	94.8	5,612.6
1917	3,094.8	154.9	3,249.7	1943	5,209.9	68.3	5,278.2
				1944	4,723.5	53.5	4,777.0
				1945	4,465.2	67.4	4,532.6
				1946	4,705.5	117.7	4,823.2

1/ Based on commercial reports for 1892-1903 and on census reports for 1904-1946, as given in Bulletin 175 of the United States Census Bureau entitled "Cotton Production and Distribution, season of 1945-46" and earlier publications of the same title. For years after 1905, American cotton was converted to pounds from running bales on the basis of the average net weight of bales produced during crop year ended August 31 or July 31 of designated year; and foreign cotton was converted from 500-pound equivalent bales deducting 3 percent for tare. For years prior to 1906, total consumption in pounds was converted from bales of 478 pounds net. Linters were included prior to 1909.

2/ Years ending August 31, 1892-1913; years ending June 30, 1914-1917.

3/ Not reported separately prior to 1906.

Table 25.- Supplies of raw wool and similar fibers made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1917 (scoured basis).

Fiscal years ending June 30	Apparel wool supplies 1/	Carpet wool imports 2/	Total wool	Mohair alpaca, etc., supplies 3/	Camel hair imports 4/	Total wool and similar fibers
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	165.3	56.2	221.5	1.0	3.0	225.5
1893	170.7	83.7	254.4	.9	3.3	258.6
1894	156.1	22.6	178.7	.5	1.3	180.5
1895	211.4	91.8	303.2	1.6	2.5	307.3
1896	200.9	62.8	263.7	1.5	1.4	266.6
1897	269.0	71.7	340.7	1.2	2.3	344.2
1898	125.5	30.9	156.4	.1	.8	157.3
1899	117.3	42.0	159.3	.8	.8	160.9
1900	130.6	63.4	194.0	1.0	1.1	196.1
1901	144.2	52.4	196.6	.5	.8	197.9
1902	164.0	63.5	227.5	.6	.5	228.6
1903	174.6	80.9	255.5	.9	1.4	257.8
1904	156.4	72.6	229.0	1.7	2.0	232.7
1905	182.9	75.8	258.7	1.9	1.9	262.5
1906	192.7	73.7	266.4	1.0	1.8	269.2
1907	190.9	62.0	252.9	1.6	1.7	256.2
1908	173.6	43.1	216.7	1.1	1.0	218.8
1909	206.8	60.0	266.8	1.0	3.1	270.9
1910	234.1	79.2	313.3	6.4	2.0	321.7
1911	192.1	63.7	255.8	6.9	2.6	265.3
1912	197.1	75.1	272.2	6.5	2.9	281.6
1913	188.5	64.1	252.6	6.2	3.4	262.2
1914	257.2	87.7	344.9	8.0	2.8	355.7
1915	273.5	44.0	317.5	8.8	1.3	327.6
1916	388.2	74.4	462.6	12.1	1.5	476.2
1917	312.4	46.7	359.1	12.6	.9	372.6

1/ Domestic production during preceding calendar year plus imports for consumption and minus domestic exports during designated fiscal year. See table 27.

2/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Total of reported weight of scoured wools imported for consumption plus estimated scoured equivalent weight of wools imported in the grease, on the skin, etc. The latter was estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

3/ Imports for consumption only, 1892-1908. Imports for consumption plus domestic production during preceding calendar year, 1909-17. See table 28.

4/ Imports for consumption. Scoured equivalent shown estimated at 75 percent of actual quantities reported in foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 26.- Mill consumption of raw wool and similar fibers in the United States, 1918-46 (scoured basis)

Calendar year	Wool consumed 1/			Made available for consumption		Total wool and similar fibers
	Apparel class	Carpet class	Total	Mohair, alpaca, etc. 2/	Camel hair imports 3/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	371.2	28.1	399.3	10.1	1.0	410.4
1919	283.1	46.0	329.1	11.4	.8	341.3
1920	264.3	49.9	314.2	10.3	2.0	326.5
1921	299.7	43.7	343.4	11.6	.5	355.5
1922	312.8	93.7	406.5	12.6	4/	419.1
1923	311.3	111.1	422.4	11.2	4/	433.6
1924	249.7	92.5	342.2	11.2	4/	353.4
1925	251.7	98.2	349.9	11.0	4/	360.9
1926	254.7	88.0	342.7	16.9	4/	359.6
1927	258.7	95.4	354.1	15.3	4/	369.4
1928	232.4	100.8	333.2	15.9	4/	349.1
1929	253.2	114.9	368.1	17.0	4/	385.1
1930	200.7	62.5	263.2	16.1	4/	279.3
1931	237.7	73.3	311.0	16.4	.1	327.5
1932	188.5	41.6	230.1	14.3	.1	244.5
1933	245.5	71.6	317.1	14.5	.1	331.7
1934	167.6	62.1	229.7	14.2	5/	243.9
1935	319.0	98.5	417.5	14.8	.4	432.7
1936	399.8	106.3	406.1	16.4	.5	423.0
1937	274.2	106.6	380.8	16.7	.3	397.8
1938	219.6	64.9	284.5	15.3	5/	299.8
1939	293.1	103.4	396.5	17.9	.2	414.6
1940	310.0	97.8	407.8	19.9	.3	428.0
1941	515.7	132.3	648.0	22.5	.6	671.1
1942	571.5	43.9	615.4	21.7	.1	637.2
1943	603.2	32.9	636.1	22.4	.1	658.6
1944	577.0	45.8	622.8	28.4	.1	651.3
1945 6/	589.2	55.9	645.1	24.4	1.3	670.8
1946 6/	620.3	128.1	748.4	21.3	.9	770.6

1/ Compiled from raw wool consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Domestic production of mohair plus imports for consumption of mohair, alpaca, etc. See table 28.

3/ Imports for consumption. Scoured equivalents shown estimated at 75 percent of quantities given in foreign commerce statistics of the United States prior to 1930. Reported "clean content" since then.

4/ Not reported separately, 1922-30.

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 27.- Supplies of raw apparel wool made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1917 (scoured basis)

Fiscal years ended June 30	Domestic production 1/	Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic exports 3/	Available for consumption 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	139.3	26.1	0.1	165.3
1893	145.3	25.4	5/	170.7
1894	151.1	5.2	.2	156.1
1895	140.3	72.9	1.8	211.4
1896	125.7	78.2	3.0	200.9
1897	115.3	155.9	2.2	269.0
1898	111.4	14.2	.1	125.5
1899	111.7	6.3	.7	117.3
1900	114.0	17.5	.9	130.6
1901	118.2	26.1	.1	144.2
1902	126.8	37.3	.1	164.0
1903	137.9	36.9	.2	174.6
1904	124.4	32.1	.1	156.4
1905	123.9	59.1	.1	182.9
1906	126.5	66.3	.1	192.7
1907	129.4	61.6	.1	190.9
1908	130.4	43.3	.1	173.6
1909	135.4	71.4	5/	206.8
1910	150.0	84.1	5/	234.1
1911	151.5	40.6	-	192.1
1912	149.3	47.8	-	197.1
1913	143.4	45.1	5/	188.5
1914	137.7	119.6	.1	257.2
1915	133.2	144.0	3.7	273.5
1916	127.7	262.5	2.0	388.2
1917	130.6	182.8	1.0	312.4

1/ Domestic production during next previous calendar year. Since the great bulk of wool does not become available to mills until after July 1, these figures also are representative of designated fiscal years. Figures given for 1892-1909 are estimates from the Annual Wool Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for 1917. Figures for 1910-39 are greasy basis weight figures of the Department of Agriculture for both shorn and pulled wools multiplied by average scoured yield percentages computed annually by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

2/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Total of reported weight of scoured wools imported plus estimated scoured equivalent weight of wools imported in the grease, on the skin, etc. The latter was estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

3/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Reported weight multiplied by average scoured yield per pound of domestic production during preceding calendar year assuming exported wools to be in the grease.

4/ Domestic production plus imports for consumption minus domestic exports.

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 28. - Supplies of raw mohair, alpaca, etc., made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1946 (scoured basis)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Domestic production mohair 1/ 2/	Imports for consumption 3/	Total 4/	Calendar year	Domestic production mohair 2/	Imports for consumption 3/	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892		1.0	1.0	1918	6.4	3.7	10.1
1893		.9	.9	1919	7.0	4.4	11.4
1894		.5	.5				
				1920	7.1	3.2	10.3
1895		1.6	1.6	1921	7.9	3.7	11.6
1896		1.5	1.5	1922	7.1	5.5	12.6
1897		1.2	1.2	1923	7.6	3.6	11.2
1898		.1	.1	1924	8.3	2.9	11.2
1899		.8	.8				
				1925	9.3	1.7	11.0
1900		1.0	1.0	1926	10.6	6.3	16.9
1901		.5	.5	1927	11.6	3.7	15.3
1902		.6	.6	1928	13.2	2.7	15.9
1903		.9	.9	1929	13.9	3.1	17.0
1904		1.7	1.7				
				1930	14.6	1.5	16.1
1905		1.9	1.9	1931	16.1	.3	16.4
1906		1.0	1.0	1932	14.1	.2	14.3
1907		1.6	1.6	1933	13.7	.8	14.5
1908		1.1	1.1	1934	13.4	.8	14.2
1909		1.0	1.0				
				1935	13.0	1.8	14.8
1910	4.9	1.5	6.4	1936	13.4	3.0	16.4
1911	4.9	2.0	6.9	1937	13.7	3.0	16.7
1912	5.0	1.5	6.5	1938	14.0	1.3	15.3
1913	5.3	.9	6.2	1939	15.6	2.3	17.9
1914	5.4	2.6	8.0				
				1940	17.5	2.4	19.9
1915	5.4	3.4	8.8	1941	18.1	4.4	22.5
1916	5.4	6.7	12.1	1942	17.2	4.5	21.7
1917	5.9	6.7	12.6	1943	16.8	5.6	22.4
				1944	17.0	11.4	28.4
				1945 5/	18.3	6.1	24.4
				1946 5/	16.0	5.3	21.3

1/ Production during next preceding calendar year. No data for years prior to 1910.

2/ Production on a greasy basis as reported by the Department of Agriculture, multiplied by estimated average scoured yield factor of 0.83.

3/ Of hair of the Angora goat (mohair), cashmere goat, Alpaca, Angora rabbit, and other like animals. Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Scoured equivalents shown estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

4/ Imports for consumption only prior to 1910.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 29. - Approximate quantities of wool and similar fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1946 (scoured basis)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Supply raw wool and similar fibers 1/	Imports wool manufactures 2/	Total made available 3/	Calendar year	Consumption wool and similar fibers 4/	Imports wool manufactures 5/	Exports wool manufactures 6/	Total made available 7/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	225.5	37.0	262.5	1918	410.4	11.2		421.6
1893	258.6	40.7	299.3	1919	341.3	9.4		350.7
1894	180.5	20.8	201.3					
				1920	326.5	25.1		351.6
1895	307.3	42.4	349.7	1921	355.5	45.4		400.9
1896	266.6	55.2	321.8	1922	419.1	43.1	3.9	458.3
1897	344.2	72.7	416.9	1923	433.6	50.9	3.9	480.6
1898	157.3	15.0	172.3	1924	353.4	47.5	3.5	397.4
1899	160.9	15.2	176.1					
				1925	360.9	43.0	2.7	401.2
1900	196.1	15.9	212.0	1926	359.6	40.3	2.8	397.1
1901	197.9	15.3	213.2	1927	369.4	47.6	2.9	414.1
1902	228.6	17.8	246.4	1928	349.1	46.3	3.2	392.2
1903	257.8	20.5	278.3	1929	385.1	44.8	3.3	426.6
1904	232.7	18.7	251.4					
				1930	279.3	28.8	2.5	305.6
1905	262.5	19.0	281.5	1931	327.5	17.9	1.5	343.9
1906	269.2	23.3	292.5	1932	244.5	13.5	.8	257.2
1907	256.2	22.0	278.2	1933	331.7	16.8	1.1	347.4
1908	218.8	18.6	237.4	1934	247.9	12.6	1.4	255.1
1909	270.9	18.2	289.1					
				1935	432.7	20.2	1.4	451.5
1910	321.7	23.1	344.8	1936	423.0	32.1	1.6	453.5
1911	265.3	17.9	283.2	1937	397.8	29.3	2.0	425.1
1912	281.6	13.3	294.9	1938	299.9	15.9	2.6	313.1
1913	262.2	13.1	275.3	1939	414.6	29.4	2.3	441.7
1914	355.7	36.1	391.8					
				1940	428.0	25.2	9.9	443.3
1915	327.6	35.5	363.1	1941	671.1	26.3	5.4	692.0
1916	476.2	19.2	495.4	1942	637.2	22.4	14.1	645.5
1917	372.6	17.2	389.8	1943	658.6	14.4	41.9	631.1
				1944	651.3	17.2	68.3	600.2
				1945 8/	670.8	23.8	50.1	644.5
				1946 8/	770.6	25.8	53.6	742.8

1/ Made available for domestic consumption. See table 25.
2/ See table 30.
3/ Sum of supply of raw wool and similar fibers plus imports of wool manufactures. Exports of wool manufacures are not deducted because of lack of data. They were of little importance as compared with imports except during 1915-20 when they are roughly estimated to have totaled as much as 25 million pounds during one year (1916).
4/ Total wool consumption plus quantities of raw mohair, camel's hair, etc., made available for consumption. From table 26.
5/ See tables 30 and 31.
6/ Not available for years before 1922. See table 32.
7/ For ultimate consumers. Consumption of raw wool plus imports for consumption and minus domestic exports of wool manufactures.
8/ Preliminary.

Table 30.- Imports for consumption of manufactures of wool, mohair, alpaca, etc., into the United States, 1892-1922

Year 1/	Noils, carbonized, uncarbonized	Wastes 2/	Tops and advanced wool 3/	Yarns	Fabrics, woolens and worsteds 4/	Pile fabrics	Wool blankets 5/	Knitted articles and fabrics	Wearing apparel not knit or crocheted	Carpets and rugs		Felts not woven	Total 7/
										Reported yardage	Estimated weight 6/		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq. ft.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	11	159	-	1,192	30,742	248	9	833	912	628	2,824	39	36,969
1893	41	94	-	1,202	34,318	140	10	1,004	761	687	3,094	44	40,708
1894	45	11	-	530	17,084	54	7	688	518	412	1,855	19	20,811
1895	1,110	4,717	-	2,574	29,221	114	24	822	649 8/	667	3,001	148	42,380
1896	1,248	6,222	1,147	1,996	37,390	119	160	2,533 8/	1,130 8/	694 8/	3,123	112	55,180
1897	7,935	9,080	5,663	1,994	39,580	73	120	3,269 8/	1,068 8/	847 8/	3,812	124	72,718
1898	479	435	847	303	10,007	13	21	406 8/	238 8/	489	2,199	32	14,980
1899	132	35	4	303	10,748	16	19	508	372	662	2,979	38	15,154
1900	144	14	1	173	10,962	15	31	417	427	821	3,693	46	15,923
1901	218	217	1	268	9,833	19	34	434	410	856	3,851	50	15,335
1902	98	131	1	382	11,771	4	25	563	461	956	4,301	68	17,805
1903	91	177	9/	335	13,478	4	28	801	593	1,087	4,890	87	20,484
1904	80	70	3	167	13,436	4	22	508	488	849	3,820	73	18,671
1905	90	112	2	188	13,932	11	20	421	440	814	3,665	78	18,959
1906	393	460	1	212	16,227	5	26	482	496	1,092	4,912	94	23,308
1907	444	153	1	164	15,338	19	30	461	506	1,076	4,843	91	22,050
1908	167	70	9/	194	13,935	53	22	292	513	747	3,363	41	18,650
1909	128	90	2	299	12,370	37	21	327	424	988	4,446	84	18,228
1910	122	93	2	360	16,309	18	37	321	574	1,143	5,144	90	23,070
1911	171	38	9/	178	11,843	13	42	287	654	1,012	4,552	78	17,856
1912	232	44	1	61	7,875	7	42	302	681	886	3,986	91	13,322
1913	183	52	1	200	7,296	13	43	373	558	951	4,279	100	13,098
1914	1,197	1,786	3,289	3,339	19,755	250	80	398 10/	596 10/	1,189	5,349	89	36,128
1915	1,289	1,175	3,495	3,299	20,126	175	122	401 10/	479 10/	1,080	4,859	83	35,503
1916	2,262	934	1,486	443	9,993	109	30	160 10/	303 10/	775	3,485	20	19,225
1917	2,092	881	136	537	8,260	52	244	219 10/	373 10/	981	4,417	22	17,233
1918	233	160	78	846	2,966	11	2,328	1,694 10/	1,285 10/	351	1,580	17	11,198
1919	2,318	521	733	377	2,710	7	20	207 10/	369 10/	474	2,134	11	9,407
1920	2,584	1,937	1,063	3,407	7,028	34	76	972 10/	1,328 10/	1,451	6,529	123	25,081
1921	4,846	2,367	15,390	5,135	8,416	45	45	1,082 10/	849 10/	1,600	7,199	28	45,402
1922	4,648	10,929	2,325	4,432	8,615	122	67	1,764 10/	1,031 10/	2,019	9,086	47	43,066

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-22.
2/ Not including wool rags, mungo, and flocks.
3/ Not recorded separately prior to 1896.
4/ Includes estimated weight of fabrics weighing not over 4 oz. per square yard for years 1892-1914.
5/ Blankets not over 3 yards in length July 1, 1895 to December 31, 1913. Blankets of all lengths during other years.
6/ Estimated at 4.5 pounds per square yard.
7/ Includes only items shown. Does not include manufactures of pile fabrics, small wares, laces, embroideries, and other items not shown.
8/ Partially estimated from value.
9/ Less than 500 pounds.
10/ Partially estimated from number of units and from value.

Compiled from publications of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 31.- Imports for consumption of manufactures of wool, mohair, alpaca, etc. into the United States, 1923-46

Calendar year	Noils, carbonized, unocarbonized	Wastes 1/	Tops and other wool advanced	Yarns	Woven fabrics, worsteds, woolens 2/	Pile fabrics and manufactures	Blankets, blankets, robes, etc.	Hose and half hose	Gloves and mittens	Other knit wearing apparel	Hats and hat bodies of wool felt	Other wearing apparel not knit or crocheted	Carpets, rugs and mats: Reported yardage	Carpets, rugs and mats: Estimated weight 3/	Other 4/	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq. ft.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923	8,575	6,812	3,980	5,617	10,766	348	244	1,054	257	334	8/	1,001 8/	23,531	11,765	181	50,934
1924	10,885	6,251	781	3,121	11,350	153	225	486	178	341	8/	1,452 8/	24,402	12,201	116	47,540
1925	7,828	5,189	335	1,229	10,649	164	296	1,042	201	256	8/	2,681 8/	26,105	13,053	106	43,029
1926	4,663	4,054	185	843	10,468	297	577	731 6/	170 6/	296	8/	3,935 8/	27,894	13,947	104	40,270
1927	8,336	4,750	249	339	11,073	412	836	714 6/	172	457	1,422	3,833	29,784	14,892	97	47,582
1928	8,816	4,629	113	212	9,553	321	861	634 6/	140	498	4,874	1,311	28,531	14,266	56	46,284
1929	6,831	3,143	708	247	9,872	408	831	517 6/	100 6/	507	6,521	894	28,267	14,134	44	44,757
1930	3,747	2,599	379	252	4,987	192	543	440 6/	77 6/	670	4,319	522	19,945	9,972	57	28,756
1931	2,151	707	30	154	2,636	126 7/	261	409	94	897	2,453	310	15,123	7,562	88	17,878
1932	1,807	152	8	197	1,882	13	125	275	48	770	1,892	250	12,142 7/	6,071	42	13,532
1933	2,449	1,293	97	344	2,774 7/	13	163	314	48	780	1,632	327	13,139	6,569	28	16,831
1934	1,287	811	101	294	2,472	11	122	199	68	410	1,759	321	9,475	4,737	30	12,622
1935	4,092	1,476	110	441	3,129	15	229	270	515	435	2,137	532	13,633	6,817	30	20,228
1936	9,759	4,112	366	539	4,482	41	738	408	539	502	2,742	785	14,034	7,017	56	32,086
1937	6,671	3,051	247	342	5,603	112	1,028	465	416	468	2,308	869	15,374	7,687	70	29,337
1938	2,279	730	58	455	3,400	454	472	357	168	279	2,083	363	9,680	4,840	42	15,980
1939	6,022	3,904	114	652	6,626	258	468	414	324	299	1,006	466	17,510	8,755	63	29,371
1940	5,188	2,066	35	604	5,448	58	237	394	440	223	327	285	19,839	9,920	28	25,253
1941	7,035	3,720	158	523	5,236	25	227	392	404	193	280	230	15,699	7,849	53	26,325
1942	4,540	4,805	134	650	6,391	19	393	414	31	122	35	332	9,079	4,539	11	22,416
1943	3,764	3,480	224	795	2,497	13	764	205	6	135	20	391	1,379	690	27	14,390
1944	4,932	4,439	223	299	1,071	1	314	33	19	107	14	427	10,535	5,268	6	17,153
1945 9/	3,424	4,210	773	64	1,471	1	125	33	65	100	14	1,098	24,217	12,109	318	23,805
1946 9/	4,603	6,034	111	933	2,195	3	121	406	44	197	10/	368	21,502	10,751	41	25,807

1/ Not including wool rags. Includes tops, slubbing, roving, ring, thread or yarn, garnetted, card or burr wastes, etc., flocks and mungo.
2/ Including woven fabrics of mohair.
3/ Estimated from quantity in square feet at .05 pound per square foot.
4/ Includes tapestries and upholstery goods, June, 1930-46; knit fabrics in the piece, including mohair, 1923-46; felts, belts, blankets, jackets for machinery, June, 1930-46; wool felts not woven, 1923-46; fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches, 1923-46; tubings, garters, suspenders, etc., 1923-46.
5/ Does not include laces and embroideries, screens, hassocks, and other manufactures not specified.
6/ Does not include embroidered articles.
7/ Revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.
8/ Hats and hat bodies not reported separately; included under other wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted.
9/ Preliminary, based on general imports.
10/ Less than 500 pounds

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; Comparative Statistics of Imports into the United States for Consumption, 1931-35; and from Textile Imports and Exports, 1891-1927.

Table 32.- Domestic exports of wool manufactures 1/ from the United States, 1922-46 2/

Calendar year	Noils and waste	Yarns	Fabrics	Wool blankets	Knit bathing suits 3/	Felts	Carpets and rugs 4/		Wearing apparel 5/		Wool felt hats 6/	Total 7/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq. yds.	1,000 pounds	1,000 articles	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	668	151	1,105			449	85	384		1,098	63	3,918
1923	765	164	1,032			436	92	415		1,073	58	3,943
1924	1,044	99	637			357	81	364		997	42	3,540
1925	618	56	547			390	59	265		795	42	2,713
1926	769	33	433		9/	320	96	433	219	831	28	2,847
1927	796	35	439		84	259	81	363	235	891	46	2,913
1928	828	45	486		182	238	125	561	189	704	113	3,157
1929	540	31	469		227	350	184	828	210	785	106	3,336
1930	599	149	361		262	186	90	405	135	494	46	2,502
1931	401	72	201		181	73	37	164	97	346	36	1,474
1932	324	68	82		29	30	18	81	60	200	17	831
1933	453	11	92		19	32	33	147	96	335	22	1,111
1934	642	7	187		25	64	72	324	51	172	26	1,447
1935	332	16	209		40	38	85	384	79	287	19	1,405
1936	328	29	232		78	50	117	528	79	272	40	1,557
1937	597	16	216		83	76	119	534	113	408	50	1,980
1938	1,319	11	253		86	48	103	462	114	399	44	2,622
1939	884	70	310		73	85	99	445	133	435	46	2,348
1940	7,658	192	650	8/	95	159	123	555	178	571	60	9,940
1941	623	178	1,018	659	94	246	287	1,292	356	1,146	130	5,386
1942	749	659	6,268	3,742	52	272	298	1,342	265	904	76	14,064
1943	897	2,887	30,721	5,088	43	205	256	1,153	233	837	57	41,888
1944	1,164	1,715	46,691	8,299	52	597	198	893	2,286	8,814	54	68,279
1945	982	3,259	29,141	7,418	71	739	203	912	1,877	7,448	149	50,119
1946	2,416	2,340	22,744	6,832	273	943	511	2,299	3,130	11,654	453	53,595

1/ Including manufactures of mohair.
2/ Data not available prior to 1922.
3/ Estimated from numbers at 7 pounds per dozen.
4/ Weight estimated from square yards on basis of 4.5 pounds per square yard.
5/ Men's and boys' overcoats, suits, pants; women's and children's clothing. Not knit. Weight was reported during 1922-26 but is estimated from number of articles for years 1926-46 at 4 pounds per article of men's and boys' clothes, 3 pounds per article for women's and children's clothing.
6/ Weight estimated from number at 4 ounces each. Does not include men's, boys', women's and girls' fur felt hats.
7/ Does not include knit goods (except bathing suits 1927-46) nor other manufactures not listed. The items listed compose roughly 83 percent of the total exports of wool manufactures during 1943-1946.
8/ Separate data prior to 1941 not available, but it is believed that quantities were small.
9/ No data prior to 1927.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and from preliminary foreign commerce data of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 33.- Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured silk into the United States, 1892 - 1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Raw silk 1/	Silk waste 2/	Total raw and waste silk	Silk manufactures 3/	Total raw and manufactured silk 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	7.1	1.3	8.4	4.2	12.6
1893	7.4	1.1	8.5	5.4	13.9
1894	5.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	10.0
1895	8.0	1.4	9.4	4.9	14.3
1896	8.0	1.4	9.4	4.1	13.5
1897	6.5	1.5	8.0	4.0	12.0
1898	10.3	1.8	12.1	5.4	17.5
1899	9.8	1.6	11.4	7.5	18.9
1900	11.2	1.8	13.0	8.3	21.3
1901	9.2	1.3	10.5	6.7	17.2
1902	12.6	1.5	14.1	7.5	21.6
1903	13.5	1.6	15.1	8.1	23.2
1904	12.7	4.1	16.8	6.7	23.5
1905	17.8	4.6	22.4	6.6	29.0
1906	14.5	2.9	17.4	6.5	23.9
1907	16.8	2.0	18.8	6.6	25.4
1908	15.4	1.2	16.6	5.0	21.6
1909	23.3	1.9	25.2	5.7	30.9
1910	20.6	3.1	23.7	6.4	30.1
1911	22.4	4.3	26.7	5.8	32.5
1912	21.6	5.0	26.6	5.3	31.9
1913	26.0	6.2	32.2	5.8	38.0
1914	28.8	6.0	34.8	6.7	41.5
1915	26.0	5.1	31.1	5.1	36.2
1916	33.2	8.9	42.1	7.0	49.1
1917	33.9	6.5	40.4	7.2	47.6

1/ Includes small quantities of wild or tussah silk.

2/ Includes cocoons and noils not exceeding 2 inches in length.

3/ Includes yarn, fabrics, silk sewing thread, twist, floss, thrown silk, and partially manufactured silk. Does not include manufactured articles such as wearing apparel, etc. for which quantitative data are not available. See table 35.

4/ Approximate quantity of silk made available for ultimate consumers. No allowance has been made for imports of silk manufactures not mentioned in footnote 3, nor for exports of silk manufactures, which were small as compared with imports until the World War period.

Based on data appearing in publications of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 34 - Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured silk, exports of silk manufactures, and approximate quantities of silk made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Imports for consumption: Raw silk 1/	Silk waste 2/	Total raw and waste silk	Silk manufactures 3/	Exports, silk manufactures 4/	Available for ultimate consumers 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	32.9	15.8	48.7	5.4		54.1
1919	44.9	10.6	55.5	7.4		62.9
1920	30.1	9.6	39.7	7.5		47.2
1921	45.4	7.0	52.4	7.9		60.3
1922	50.7	7.8	58.5	4.9	1.0	62.4
1923	49.5	12.5	62.0	5.4	.8	66.6
1924	51.3	9.3	60.6	4.8	1.1	64.3
1925	63.8	13.0	76.8	5.1	1.5	80.4
1926	66.4	11.2	77.6	5.1	1.3	81.4
1927	74.0	12.3	86.3	5.7	1.1	90.9
1928	75.5	12.8	88.3	5.7	1.3	92.7
1929	87.1	10.9	98.0	5.5	1.4	102.1
1930	73.7	8.3	82.0	3.1	1.1	84.0
1931	83.9	5.6	89.5	3.9	1.0	92.4
1932	74.1	3.5	77.6	1.9	.7	78.8
1933	67.2	5.8	73.0	2.1	.8	74.3
1934	56.4	4.1	60.5	2.0	.7	61.8
1935	67.7	4.7	72.4	2.4	.8	74.0
1936	60.4	7.2	67.6	2.6	1.0	69.2
1937	57.8	6.4	64.2	3.2	.3	66.5
1938	55.2	1.9	57.1	2.5	.9	58.7
1939	51.6	3.7	55.3	1.9	1.2	56.0
1940	44.9	2.7	47.6	1.2	1.1	47.7
1941	23.1	2.4	25.5	.8	.9	25.4
1942	7/	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
1943	7/	7/	7/	.1	7/	.1
1944	7/	7/	7/	.1	7/	.1
1945 6/	.1	1.7	1.8	.1	7/	1.9
1946 6/	13.4	2.2	15.6	.6	.1	16.1

1/ Including wild or tussah silk.
2/ Includes cocoons and noils not exceeding 2 inches in length.
3/ Includes partially manufactured silk, yarn, fabrics, pile fabric, knit hosiery, gloves, underwear, handkerchiefs, laces, thrown silk, sewing silk, but not such items as dresses, smallware. During 1923-1925, when quantitative data on all silk imports were collected, items included comprised roughly 72 percent of total imports of silk manufactures. See table 36.
4/ Domestic exports. Includes tram, organzine, hard twists and spun silk, sewing and crochet silks, fabrics, ribbons, and hosiery. Does not include silk underwear and dresses. Items shown have averaged about 85 percent of total exports of silk manufactures during the last 12 years. See table 37.
5/ Imports for consumption of raw and waste silk, and certain silk manufactures, minus domestic exports of certain silk manufactures.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Less than 50,000 pounds
Based on data contained in publications of the United States Tariff Commission and in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 35.- Imports for consumption of silk manufactures into the United States 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Partially manufactured silk	Spun silk yarn 1/	Woven fabrics 2/	Pile fabrics 3/	Sewing silk, twist, floss 4/	Thrown silk	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	6/	490	2,800 7/	900 7/	11	14	4,215
1893	6/	759	3,400 7/	1,200 7/	17	15	5,391
1894	-	437	2,800 7/	800 7/	5	4	4,046
1895	9	844	2,800 7/	1,104 8/	84	91	4,932
1896	17	783	2,000 7/	1,130	62	152	4,144
1897	5	801	2,100 7/	1,025	33	5	3,969
1898	6/	963	3,984 8/	402	7	19	5,376
1899	-	1,704	5,277	485	5	10	7,481
1900	1	2,337	5,184	706	17	14	8,259
1901	6/	1,652	4,118	878	12	11	6,671
1902	6/	2,003	4,415	952	84	11	7,465
1903	6/	1,924	4,919	953	302	16	8,114
1904	4	2,053	3,603	515	468	10	6,653
1905	10	2,306	3,397	401	516	10	6,640
1906	1	2,253	3,214	450	608	19	6,545
1907	-	2,546	2,949	736	385	25	6,641
1908	-	2,066	2,198	513	182	39	4,998
1909	-	2,306	2,829	380	149	14	5,678
1910	16	3,160	2,480	664	44	20	6,384
1911	-	3,236	1,956	566	1	9	5,768
1912	1	3,260	1,463	609	1	4	5,338
1913	1	3,417	1,502	865	1	16	5,802
1914	-	3,054	2,469	1,135 8/	3	64	6,725
1915	-	2,026	1,972	1,016 8/	1	95	5,110
1916	1	3,412	2,669	854 8/	1	55	6,992
1917	-	3,580	2,982	475 8/	2	125	7,164

1/ Does not include small quantities of yarns, "on which the ordinary duty did not amount to 50 percent", during years 1898-1907.
2/ Broad silks, not including pile fabrics nor bolting cloths for milling purposes. Does not include small quantities of broad silks weighing not more than one-third ounce per square yard and on which the duty was less than 50 percent.
3/ Not including hatters' plush.
4/ And "threads or yarns of any description, made from raw silk, not specially provided for".
5/ Includes only items shown. Does not include wearing apparel, knit goods, handkerchiefs, etc., for which there were no quantitative data.
6/ Less than 500 pounds.
7/ Estimated from value.
8/ Partially estimated from value.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 36. - Imports for consumption of silk manufactures into the United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Partially manufactured silk 1/	Spun yarn and roving	Woven fabrics 2/	Pile fabrics	Knit goods 3/	Handkerchiefs 4/	Laces 5/	Thrown silk	Sewing silk, twist, floss 6/	Total 7/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	479	2,147	1,710	106 9/		514 9/	428 9/	30	2	5,416
1919	718	2,255	3,047	335		423	636 9/	13	5	7,432
1920	479	2,864	2,600	395		277	601 9/	95	22	7,533
1921	591	2,007	4,130	308		208	668 9/	27	1	7,940
1922	8/	971	2,799	579		107	437 9/	17	2	4,912
1923	95	1,318	2,426	1,106	14	86	344	1	2	5,392
1924	44	1,163	2,387	814	11	92	248	1	3	4,763
1925	1	1,361	2,812	627	15	149	170	1	1	5,137
1926	2 9/	649	3,556	578	12	155	158 9/	8/	3	5,112
1927	76 9/	880	3,575	819	20	189	180 9/	8/	4	5,743
1928	11 9/	646	3,457	1,122	10	192	268 9/	1	1	5,708
1929	20 9/	308	3,721	957	7	193	255 9/	1	1	5,461
1930	6 9/	191	2,292	353	6	68	219 9/	8/	1	3,136
1931	3	149	3,058	396	7	88	218	8/	1	3,920
1932	6	27	1,600	118	3	48	127	8/	2	1,931
1933	7	87	1,809	51	2	83	65	1	2	2,107
1934	3	19	1,745	31	3	94	51	3	3	1,952
1935	59	18	2,020	88	3	123	39	8/	5	2,355
1936	114	77	2,020	102	24	143	96	8/	2	2,578
1937	133	207	2,343	81	12	167	226	1	3	3,173
1938	110	82	1,137	78	12	124	352	8	4	2,507
1939	8/	161	1,226	83	5	85	375	10	1	1,946
1940	2	101	910	53	3	34	115	7	8/	1,225
1941	78	90	600	7	2	12	35	1	8/	825
1942	4	8/	109	1	1	1	10	1	8/	127
1943	8/	8/	77	1	8/	8/	1	8/	8/	79
1944	8/	8/	63	1	8/	8/	1	8/	8/	65
1945 10/	8/	8/	94	1	3	4	1	17	1	121
1946 10/	2	160	239	10	7	2	33	6	139	598

1/ Including noils exceeding 2 inches in length.
2/ Except pile fabric, includes "bolting cloth for milling purposes."
3/ Includes knit hosiery, knit gloves, knit underwear, and knit goods in the piece. No separate data available prior to 1923.
4/ All types of silk handkerchiefs. Estimated weight based on .25 pounds per dozen.
5/ Hand-made and machine-made lace, nets and netting, veils and veiling.
6/ And "threads and yarns not specifically provided for."
7/ Includes only items shown. During 1923-25, when quantitative data on nearly all silk imports were collected, items shown averaged roughly 72 percent of total imports of silk manufactures.
8/ Less than 500 pounds.
9/ Estimated from value.
10/ Preliminary, based on general imports.

Compiled from publications of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 37. - Domestic exports of silk manufactures from the United States, 1922-1946

Calendar year	Tram, organzine, hard twists, and spun silk	Sewing embroidery and crochet silk	Woven fabrics 1/	Velvets, plushes, chenilles, ribbons 2/	Dresses, blouses, skirts 3/	Hosiery 4/	Underwear 5/	Total 6/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	48	118	379	241	47	193	9	1,035
1923	41	57	230	178	39	249	9	803
1924	56	68	295	210	35	426	9	1,099
1925	202	82	317	149	37	678	16	1,481
1926	90	75	400	121	51	542	12	1,291
1927	129	97	286	82	58	439	11	1,102
1928	175	78	357	64	99	507	8	1,288
1929	186	69	408	70	142	519	12	1,405
1930	179	63	361	70	117	346	8	1,144
1931	197	53	324	72	99	235	7	987
1932	219	18	209	36	58	141	5	686
1933	327	7	190	33	90	138	7	792
1934	244	7	181	58	104	125	18	737
1935	327	30	133	96	98	159	23	866
1936	344	33	98	93	124	249	21	962
1937	391	37	79	50	95	258	27	937
1938	378	35	70	38	88	282	18	909
1939	608	45	72	38	82	340	18	1,203
1940	594	106	40	31	54	219	13	1,057
1941	345	34	62	27	53	368	12	901
1942	71	2	131	7	5	22	4	242
1943	1	1	32	2	8/	2	8/	38
1944	1	2	4	2	8/	1	8/	10
1945 7/	8/	1	3	3	8/	8/	8/	7
1946 7/	41	8	35	21	2	16	3	126

1/ Broad silks. Weight estimated from yardage at 8 yards per pound.
2/ Estimated weight based on 0.37 lb. per square yard of velvets, plushes, chenniles and 60 yards of ribbons to the pound; except 1936-37 for velvets, etc., 1936-1946 for ribbons when they were reported in pounds.
3/ Weight estimated at 0.5 pound per unit.
4/ Weight estimated at 4.7 pounds per 100 pairs.
5/ Weight estimated at 0.15 pound per unit.
6/ Includes items shown but not other silk manufactures. Items shown have averaged roughly 85 percent, in value, of total exports of silk manufactures during 1925-40 period.
7/ Preliminary.
8/ Less than 500 pounds.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 38.- Domestic shipments, imports for consumption, and domestic consumption of rayon filament yarn and rayon staple fiber; and total domestic mill consumption of rayon in the United States, 1911-46

Calendar year	Filament yarn			Staple fiber			Total rayon consumed
	Domestic shipments 1/	Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic consumption 3/	Domestic shipments 1/	Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic consumption 3/ 4/	5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1911	0.3	1.8	2.1				2.1
1912	1.1	1.8	2.9				2.9
1913	1.6	2.4	4.0				4.0
1914	2.4	2.7	5.1				5.1
1915	4.1	2.5	6.6				6.6
1916	5.7	0.9	6.6				6.6
1917	6.5	0.4	6.8				6.8
1918	5.8	0.2	6.0				6.0
1919	8.2	1.1	9.3				9.3
1920	7.2	1.5	8.7				8.7
1921	16.5	3.3	19.8				19.8
1922	22.6	2.1	24.7				24.7
1923	29.5	3.0	32.5				32.5
1924	40.3	1.9	42.2				42.2
1925	52.8	5.4	58.2				58.2
1926	51.3	9.3	60.6				60.6
1927	85.0	15.0	100.0				100.0
1928	88.0	12.1	100.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.5
1929	116.4	15.1	131.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	133.4
1930	111.6	6.3	117.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	118.8
1931	155.5	1.8	157.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	158.9
1932	151.8	0.2	152.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	155.3
1933	210.9	0.9	211.8	2.1	3.3	5.4	217.2
1934	194.7	0.1	194.8	1.9	0.2	2.1	196.9
1935	252.7	6/	252.7	4.9	1.5	6.4	259.1
1936	297.3	0.3	297.6	12.1	12.7	24.8	322.4
1937	266.2	0.9	267.1	17.0	20.6	37.6	304.7
1938	273.8	0.3	274.1	32.1	23.2	55.3	329.4
1939	359.6	0.2	359.8	51.6	47.4	99.0	458.8
1940	388.7	6/	388.7	75.6	17.7	93.3	482.0
1941	452.4	6/	452.4	127.7	11.7	139.4	591.8
1942	468.8	6/	468.8	151.8	0.2	152.0	620.8
1943	494.2	6/	494.2	161.9	6/	161.9	656.1
1944	539.1	6/	539.1	165.7	6/	165.7	704.8
1945 7/	602.4	6/	602.4	165.1	2.4	167.5	769.9
1946 7/	666.4	0.1	666.5	175.1	33.8	208.9	875.4

1/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets. From Rayon Organon.
2/ As compiled by Rayon Organon.
3/ Domestic shipments plus imports for consumption.
4/ Before 1928 "either non-existent or nominal."
5/ Filament yarn plus rayon staple.
6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
7/ Preliminary.

Table 38A.- Domestic production of rayon by types, United States, 1911-1946

Year	Filament yarn			Staple fiber 2/			Total Rayon		
	Viscose and cuprа 1/	Acetate	Total yarn	Viscose	Acetate	Total staple	Viscose and cuprа	Acetate	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1911	0.4		0.4				0.4		0.4
1912	1.1		1.1				1.1		1.1
1913	1.8		1.8				1.8		1.8
1914	2.4		2.4				2.4		2.4
1915	3.9		3.9				3.9		3.9
1916	5.8		5.8				5.8		5.8
1917	6.5		6.5				6.5		6.5
1918	5.8		5.8				5.8		5.8
1919	8.2	0.1	8.3				8.2	0.1	8.3
1920	10.0	0.1	10.1				10.0	0.1	10.1
1921	14.9	0.1	15.0				14.9	0.1	15.0
1922	24.0	0.1	24.1				24.0	0.1	24.1
1923	34.8	0.1	34.9				34.8	0.1	34.9
1924	36.2	0.1	36.3				36.2	0.1	36.3
1925	49.4	1.6	51.0				49.4	1.6	51.0
1926	60.1	2.6	62.7				60.1	2.6	62.7
1927	70.4	5.1	75.5				70.4	5.1	75.5
1928	91.2	6.0	97.2	0.2		0.2	91.4	6.0	97.4
1929	113.0	8.4	121.4	0.5		0.5	113.5	8.4	121.9
1930	117.5	9.8	127.3	0.4		0.4	117.9	9.8	127.7
1931	135.2	15.6	150.8	0.9		0.9	136.1	15.6	151.7
1932	116.4	18.3	134.7	1.1		1.1	117.5	18.3	135.8
1933	172.4	41.1	213.5	2.1		2.1	174.5	41.1	215.6
1934	170.3	38.0	208.3	2.2		2.2	172.5	38.0	210.5
1935	202.0	55.5	257.5	4.3	0.3	4.6	206.3	55.8	262.1
1936	214.9	62.7	277.6	9.8	2.5	12.3	224.7	65.2	289.9
1937	238.2	82.4	320.6	16.6	3.6	20.2	254.8	86.0	340.8
1938	181.5	76.1	257.6	26.4	3.5	29.9	207.9	79.6	287.5
1939	231.3	97.3	328.6	45.3	6.0	51.3	276.6	103.3	379.9
1940	257.1	133.0	390.1	70.6	10.5	81.1	327.7	143.5	471.2
1941	287.5	163.7	451.2	105.3	16.7	122.0	392.8	180.4	573.2
1942	310.5	168.8	479.3	127.6	25.7	153.3	438.1	194.5	632.6
1943	338.5	162.6	501.1	129.6	32.4	162.0	468.1	195.0	663.1
1944	383.5	171.7	555.2	128.4	40.3	168.7	511.9	212.0	723.9
1945	448.8	174.9	623.7	129.1	39.3	168.4	577.9	214.2	792.1
1946	491.2	186.3	677.5	132.7	43.7	176.4	623.9	230.0	853.9

1/ For 1934 and before, also includes the production of nitrocellulose process rayon yarn; production of this type of yarn was discontinued in the United States in 1934.

2/ Domestic production of staple fiber before 1928 was either non-existent or nominal.

Compiled from Rayon Organon.

Table 39. - Mill consumption of rayon 1/, imports and exports of rayon manufactures, and approximate quantities of rayon made available for final consumption in the United States, 1911-46

Calendar year	Rayon consumed 1/ by mills	Rayon manufactures		Available for final consumption 4/
		Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic exports 3/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1911	2.1			2.1
1912	2.9			2.9
1913	4.0			4.0
1914	5.1			5.1
1915	6.6			6.6
1916	6.6			6.6
1917	6.8			6.8
1918	6.0			6.0
1919	9.3			9.3
1920	8.7			8.7
1921	19.8			19.8
1922	24.7			24.7
1923	32.5	.5		33.0
1924	42.3	.5		42.8
1925	58.2	.9		59.1
1926	60.6	.9		61.5
1927	100.0	1.1		101.1
1928	100.5	1.0	1.8	99.7
1929	133.4	.8	2.1	132.1
1930	118.8	.6	2.1	117.3
1931	158.9	.7	1.7	157.9
1932	155.3	.7	1.0	155.0
1933	217.2	.7	.8	217.1
1934	196.9	.5	.9	196.5
1935	259.1	.6	1.8	257.9
1936	322.4	1.3	3.5	320.2
1937	304.7	2.0	4.7	302.0
1938	329.4	1.2	5.0	325.6
1939	458.8	1.2	8.5	451.5
1940	482.0	.8	11.4	471.4
1941	591.8	.4	21.6	570.6
1942	620.8	.2	14.2	606.8
1943	656.1	.1	12.6	643.6
1944	704.8	.1	18.1	686.8
1945 5/	769.9	.6	26.7	743.7
1946 5/	875.4	1.2	46.8	829.8

1/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn, plus (1928 and after) domestic production and imports for consumption of staple fiber and spun yarn. From Rayon Organon. See table 38.

2/ Does not include manufactures of artificial horsehair, visca, or cellophane. Data not available prior to 1923. See table 40.

3/ Includes exports of woven goods, hosiery, knit underwear, and (after 1934) dresses, skirts, and blouses, all comprising roughly 85 percent of total exports of rayon manufactures. Weight partially estimated from reported units or yardage. Insufficient data prior to 1928. See table 41.

4/ Rayon consumed by mills plus imports and minus exports of rayon manufactures.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 40.- Imports for consumption of rayon manufactures (not including yarn) into the United States, 1923-46

Calendar year	Woven fabrics	Pile fabrics and manufactures 1/	Knit goods and apparel 2/	Braids	Ribbons, tubings, cords, tassels 3/	Wearing apparel not knit	Handkerchiefs	Nets, nettings veils, veilings	Bands or strips 4/	Yarns for handwork, sewing thread	Other manufactures 5/	Total 6/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923				142							371	513
1924			26 7/	159							329	514
1925			23	397							436	856
1926			23	353							566	942
1927			25	183							882	1,090
1928			29	196							777	1,002
1929	280 7/	90 6/	59	35							304	768
1930	228	68	18	7							283	604
1931	193	45	27	2	76 7/	124 7/	3 7/	70 7/	143 7/	1 7/	30	714
1932	237	25	73	1	28	104	4	46	145	1	22	686
1933	219	13	75	8/	21	89	5	114	82	1	18	667
1934	181	8	50	8/	11	48	11	153	27	1	24	514
1935	234	8	50	8/	9	43	3	232	26	3	20	628
1936	474	10	263	1	15	45	4	397	46	9	22	1,286
1937	1,041	24	251	8	34	64	4	415	27	63	37	1,997
1938	555	45	111	8/	12	37	20	348	33	6	28	1,195
1939	420	100	47	8/	14	28	1	523	36	3	20	1,192
1940	256	47	19	8/	6	16	3	357	32	1	15	752
1941	116	7	12	2	1	3	8/	179	37	8/	9	366
1942	45	8/	1	8/	8/	8/	8/	158	5	8/	8/	209
1943	66	8/	8/	8/	2	3	2	46	8/	8/	1	120
1944	41	3	1	2	1	1	64	26	8/	8/	1	140
1945 9/	297	22	5	8/	17	3	260	33	8/	8/	7	644
1946 9/	611	47	34	1	62	17	204	191	13	8/	52	1,232

1/ Plushes, friezes, and velvets only, prior to July, 1930.
2/ Includes knit goods in the piece, knit gloves, knit hosiery, knit underwear, knit hats, and knit outerwear.
3/ Not including ribbons of pile fabrics.
4/ Less than one inch wide.
5/ Includes levers-machine-made laces after June 1930. Includes bedspreads, 1930-35.
6/ Includes only items shown. Does not include certain laces, or manufactures of artificial horsehair, visca or cellophane. Imports of yarn are not included in this table.
7/ Not reported separately prior to this year.
8/ Less than 500 pounds.
9/ Preliminary, based on general imports.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 41. - Exports of rayon manufactures from the United States, 1928-46

Calendar year	Woven goods 1/	Knit piece goods 2/	Hosiery 3/	Knit underwear 4/	Dresses, skirts, blouses 5/	Woven underwear 6/	Sleeping garments 7/	Total 8/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1928	684		1,001	93				1,778
1929	998		977	126				2,101
1930	1,419		518	114				2,051
1931	1,276		284	130				1,689
1932	721		132	96				999
1933	613		129	103				845
1934	660		114	109				883
1935	1,338		110	149	169			1,766
1936	2,858		134	179	337			3,508
1937	3,784		188	202	515			4,689
1938	3,936		145	161	753			4,995
1939	6,755	117	212	168	1,065	126	32	8,475
1940	9,816	50	231	169	955	149	34	11,404
1941	18,289	212	534	303	1,884	298	76	21,596
1942	11,815	279	504	217	937	379	101	14,237
1943	10,267	754	609	147	520	215	70	12,582
1944	15,429	849	747	221	510	220	89	18,065
1945	24,014	658	653	283	760	242	147	26,757
1946	40,734	1,299	1,430	711	1,759	546	294	46,773

1/ For years prior to 1936, estimated on basis of 0.22 pounds per square yard. In 1945 and 1946, 10,416,436 pounds and 9,238,913 pounds of tire fabric included.

2/ No separate data available prior to 1939.

3/ Estimated as follows: Women's hosiery, one pound per dozen pairs; men's hosiery, 0.9 pound per dozen pairs; children's hosiery, 0.5 pounds per dozen pairs; women's and children's hosiery, 0.9 pound per dozen pairs.

4/ Weight estimated at 2.3 pounds per dozen pair.

5/ Weight estimated at .5 pound per unit. Not reported separately prior to 1935.

6/ Not reported separately prior to 1939. Weight estimated at .85 of shipping weight (1943-46) and 2.1 pounds per dozen garments (1939-42).

7/ Sleeping garments knit and woven. Not reported separately prior to 1939. Weight estimated at .85 of shipping weight (1943-46) and 4.7 pounds per dozen garments (1939-42).

8/ Includes only items shown. These items are estimated to comprise roughly 85 percent of total exports of rayon manufactures (exclusive of yarn) during 1943-45 period.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States

Table 42.- Imports and domestic production of raw flax, imports of flax manufactures, and total quantities of flax made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Raw flax			Flax manufactures: imports for consumption 3/	Total flax made available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Imports for consumption 1/	Domestic production 2/	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	17.4		17.4	25.0	42.4
1893	14.6		14.6	29.0	43.6
1894	9.6		9.6	20.0	29.6
1895	15.2		15.2	29.0	44.2
1896	15.3		15.3	29.0	44.3
1897	20.5		20.5	34.0	54.5
1898	11.6		11.6	19.0	30.6
1899	14.6		14.6	25.0	39.6
1900	15.9		15.9	29.0	44.9
1901	15.0		15.0	27.0	42.0
1902	19.0		19.0	32.0	51.0
1903	19.3		19.3	34.0	53.3
1904	22.5		22.5	34.0	56.5
1905	18.3		18.3	32.0	50.3
1906	19.8		19.8	36.0	55.8
1907	19.3		19.3	37.0	56.3
1908	21.2		21.2	29.0	50.2
1909	22.2		22.2	38.0	60.2
1910	30.0		30.0	48.0	78.0
1911	17.3		17.3	43.0	60.3
1912	24.0	0.7	24.7	45.0	69.7
1913	25.5	.4	25.9	47.0	72.9
1914	22.6	.5	23.1	53.0	76.1
1915	10.3	.3	10.6	45.0	55.6
1916	15.0	.6	15.6	37.0	52.6
1917	17.1	1.1	18.2	28.0	46.2

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. See table 44.

2/ Estimated from fiber flax acreage figures of Bureau of Plant Industry on basis of production of 300 pounds per acre. Figures for 1912-17 are for preceding calendar year. No data for years prior to 1912.

3/ Estimated total for woven fabrics and other goods. Weight of woven fabrics, comprising most of the total, was estimated at 2.4 square yards per pound for fabrics weighing 4-1/2 ounces or more per square yard, and at 7.27 square yards per pound for fabrics weighing less during 1903-13; at 2.75 square yards per pound for all fabrics, 1914-22; at 50 cents per pound for all fabrics, 1899-1902. Weight of other goods was estimated by dividing their total value by 1.45 times the value per pound of woven fabrics (average relationship, 1923-27) during 1903-22; and by 75 cents (per pound) during 1898-1902. Weight of all goods for 1892-98 was estimated from their value at 55 cents per pound. Includes small quantity of hemp and ramie yarns and fabrics.

4/ Raw flax made available for consumption (imports plus domestic production) plus imports of flax manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures which were negligible and not reported quantitatively.

Table 43.- Imports and domestic production of raw flax, imports of flax manufactures, and total quantities of flax made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-1946.

Calendar year	Raw flax			Flax manufactures imports for consumption 3/	Total flax made available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Imports for consumption 1/	Domestic production 2/	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	17.4	1.3	18.7	13.0 5/	31.7
1919	8.9	1.2	10.1	11.0 5/	21.1
1920	11.5	1.8	13.3	19.0 5/	32.3
1921	8.2	.6	8.8	20.0 5/	28.8
1922	11.6	.6	12.2	30.0 5/	42.2
1923	14.5	.9	15.4	27.2	42.6
1924	7.6	.9	8.5	39.0	47.5
1925	11.1	1.5	12.6	32.6	45.2
1926	14.9	1.3	16.2	38.1	54.3
1927	10.3	1.1	11.4	38.3	49.7
1928	12.4	1.2	13.6	32.6	46.2
1929	12.5	1.5	14.0	34.0	48.0
1930	14.2	1.4	15.6	29.0	45.1
1931	6.5	.7	7.2	32.3	39.5
1932	7.5	.3	7.8	27.7	35.5
1933	10.0	.2	10.2	29.8	40.0
1934	10.2	.7	10.9	26.6	37.5
1935	11.3	1.3	12.6	28.9	41.5
1936	12.3	1.0	13.3	34.6	47.9
1937	13.3	.9	14.2	35.7	49.9
1938	2.6	.5	3.1	22.9	26.0
1939	13.1	1.1	14.2	24.8	39.0
1940	9.7	1.7	11.4	13.2	24.6
1941	6.1	4.8	10.9	8.8	19.7
1942	17.5	7.4	24.9	6.3	31.2
1943	9.6	4.0	13.6	3.0	16.6
1944	6.2	2.8	9.0	2.9	11.9
1945 6/	5.2	2.4	7.6	6.2	13.8
1946 6/	17.0	2.9	19.9	11.2	31.1

1/ Compiled from reports of United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. See table 45.

2/ Estimated from flax fiber acreage figures of the Bureau of Plant Industry on basis of production of 300 pounds per acre, prior to 1936; on basis of straw produced in Oregon, as reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, estimating fiber yield of 10 percent of pulled straw, 1936 and after.

3/ Includes small quantities of hemp and ramie items. See table 46.

4/ Raw flax made available for consumption (imports plus domestic production) plus imports of flax manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures which were negligible and not reported quantitatively.

5/ Estimated. See footnote 3, table 42.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 44.- Imports for consumption of raw flax into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Noils 1/	Straw		Total flax imports 3/	
					Total	Fiber equivalent 2/		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 pounds
1892	1,158	4,288	2,297		53	11	7,754	17,369
1893	1,307	3,261	1,925		153	31	6,524	14,614
1894	882	2,388	989		61	12	4,271	9,567
1895	1,797	3,118	1,863		114	23	6,801	15,234
1896	1,323	3,788	1,711		32	6	6,828	15,295
1897	1,708	4,975	2,480		20	4	9,167	20,534
1898	1,100	2,650	1,308		494	99	5,157	11,552
1899	1,118	3,424	1,974		2	-	6,516	14,596
1900	1,373	4,341	1,370		58	12	7,096	15,895
1901	1,016	4,280	1,409		5	1	6,706	15,021
1902	1,481	5,097	1,888		1	-	8,466	18,964
1903	1,345	5,045	2,240		-	-	8,630	19,331
1904	1,412	5,911	2,736		-	-	10,059	22,532
1905	1,277	5,470	1,401		-	-	8,148	18,252
1906	927	6,082	1,826		1	-	8,835	19,790
1907	939	5,651	2,046		-	-	8,636	19,345
1908	982	6,495	1,995		10	2	9,474	21,222
1909	1,233	6,138	2,522		-	-	9,893	22,160
1910	1,060	9,472	2,868		19	4	13,404	30,025
1911	1,219	4,957	1,551		52	10	7,737	17,331
1912	2,111	7,248	1,326		171	34	10,719	24,011
1913	1,750	7,614	1,929		409	82	11,375	25,480
1914	2,590	6,056	1,323	96	220	44	10,109	22,644
1915	2,815	920	755	108	100	20	4,618	10,344
1916	2,143	2,536	1,904	25	330	66	6,674	14,950
1917	2,900	3,518	928	169	530	101	7,616	17,060

1/ Not recorded separately before 1913.

2/ Weight of fiber estimated at 20 percent of straw. Estimates based on weight of straw after deseeding and retting but before scutching and the weight of fiber after scutching, as shown in "Long Vegetable Fibers" by Oakley, page 21. See also the Textile Manufacturer, March, 1933, page 110.

3/ Includes fiber equivalent of straw, but not straw.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 45. - Imports for consumption of raw flax into the United States, 1918-1946

Fiscal year ending June 30	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Noils	Straw		Total flax imports 2/	
					Total	Fiber equivalent 1/		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 pounds
1918	1,773	5,026	721	207	142	28	7,755	17,371
1919	2,129	939	471	213	568	114	3,966	8,884
1920	1,061	2,795	744	107	2,084	417	5,124	11,478
1921	1,183	1,287	1,099	4	419	84	3,657	8,192
1922	1,904	1,249	1,818	65	716	143	5,179	11,601
1923	2,125	2,050	1,606	490	1,033	207	6,478	14,511
1924	1,009	1,290	545	401	628	126	3,371	7,551
1925	1,375	1,374	1,345	809	160	32	4,935	11,054
1926	1,848	2,099	2,052	660	20	4	6,663	14,925
1927	1,692	1,525	957	427	32	6	4,607	10,320
1928	2,136	1,819	1,180	374	41	8	5,517	12,358
1929	2,125	1,895	1,119	427	100	20	5,586	12,513
1930	2,106	2,351	1,597	279	163	21	6,354	14,233
1931	517	1,228	1,105	29	208	42	2,921	6,543
1932	543	2,257	521	10	194	39	3,370	7,549
1933	690	2,186	1,381	179	246	49	4,485	10,046
1934	1,021	2,341	896	292	32	6	4,556	10,205
1935	1,246	2,121	1,271	384	20	4	5,026	11,258
1936	1,208	2,448	1,292	499	174	35	5,482	12,280
1937	1,203	2,815	1,086	809	234	47	5,954	13,337
1938	574	452	45	62	118	24	1,157	2,592
1939	1,274	2,410	195	1,963	73	15	5,857	13,120
1940	402	1,116	1,486	1,306	-	-	4,310	9,654
1941	10	800	1,907	-	57	11	2,728	6,111
1942	7	3,321	4,399	15	296	59	7,801	17,474
1943	921	2,196	1,151	-	72	14	4,282	9,592
1944	-	1,591	1,063	-	494	99	2,753	6,167
1945 3/	10	825	1,450	5	75	15	2,305	5,163
1946 3/	458	1,220	5,745	88	380	76	7,587	16,995

1/ Weight of fiber estimated at 20 percent of straw. Estimates based on weight of straw after deseeding and retting but before scutching and the weight of fiber after scutching, as shown in "Long Vegetable Fibers", by Oakley, page 21, See also the Textile Manufacturer, March 1933, page 110.

2/ Includes fiber equivalent of straw, but not straw.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce Statistics of United States.

Table 46.- Imports for consumption of flax manufactures 1/ into the United States, 1923-46

Calendar year	Yarns single	Threads, twines, cords	Woven fabrics 2/	Table damask 3/	Pile fabrics and manufactures 3/	Gill netting, nets, webs, etc. 3/	Hose for liquids or gases 4/	Sliver and rovings 5/	Towels and napkins 6/	Handkerchiefs 7/	Sheets and pillowcases 8/	Laces, embroideries and articles made therefrom 9/	Total 10/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923	2,550	525	17,277	2,987	108	8	110	222	1,862	562	134	903	27,248
1924	2,550	527	27,568	3,997	114	25	153	107	2,036	813	138	1,018	39,046
1925	2,649	708	21,019	3,817	177	28	190	47	2,010	658	130	1,172	32,605
1926	2,718	715	22,132	5,724	488	31	225	54	3,508	925	240	1,300	38,060
1927	2,763	552	20,578	6,164	1,106	37	198	41	3,894	1,193	379	1,400	38,308
1928	2,311	407	17,183	5,345	1,290	44	185	40	2,882	1,239	341	1,300	32,567
1929	2,744	481	18,555	4,843	898	77	166	140	3,028	1,456	354	1,300	34,042
1930	2,329	357	15,461	3,952	317	26	107	45	4,301	1,223	453	900	29,471
1931	1,938	363	18,215	2,952	475	29	41	202	5,537	1,218	772	600	32,342
1932	1,099	243	16,382	2,768	163	26	24	53	5,134	770	541	500	27,703
1933	1,541	490	19,292	2,335	61	31	7	102	4,704	629	253	400	29,845
1934	1,554	418	16,742	2,259	27	44	11	114	4,285	572	154	400	26,580
1935	1,015	464	18,546	2,010	28	29	10	141	4,520	764	172	400	28,899
1936	2,005	543	23,041	2,368	32	39	23	236	4,669	867	205	600	34,628
1937	2,484	805	21,807	2,715	55	43	10	450	5,433	1,056	204	600	35,662
1938	1,607	563	13,121	1,724	36	22	18	1,039	3,265	986	97	400	22,878
1939	1,889	1,022	15,173	1,915	45	50	9	177	2,951	938	190	400	24,759
1940	1,104	596	6,201	1,540	33	13	11/	45	1,872	1,105	153	500	13,162
1941	384	129	4,369	1,032	12	6	11/	64	1,459	729	71	500	8,755
1942	18	124	3,245	934	5	11	11/	29	1,482	261	56	100	6,265
1943	38	42	1,442	419	5	2	11/	11/	748	125	45	100	2,966
1944	87	19	1,864	220	6	2	11/	11/	490	96	25	100	2,909
1945 12/	435	151	4,769	129	15	4	88	11/	361	109	20	100	6,181
1946 12/	916	262	7,343	657	14	1	164	1	1,068	322	94	400	11,222

1/ Includes small quantity of hemp and ramie items, not reported separately.
2/ Includes following: (1) "woven fabrics... weighing from 4 to 12 ounces per sq. yd., over 12, not over 36 inches wide", of flax, 1923-35, of flax, hemp, ramie, 1936-46; (2) artists' canvas, 1931-46; (3) plain woven fabrics weighing less than 4 ounces per sq. yd., of vegetable fiber other than cotton; (4) padding or interlinings weighing 4-1/2 to 12 ounces per sq. yd., wholly or in chief value of flax or hemp; (5) woven fabrics n.s.p.f. of flax, 1923-35, of flax, hemp, ramie, 1936-46.
3/ Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton.
4/ Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber.
5/ Of vegetable fiber other than cotton or jute.
6/ Wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie. Converted to pounds from June 18, 1930 to date as follows: towels, 0.219 pound per unit; napkins, 120 or less threads per square inch, 0.096 pound per unit; napkins, more than 120 threads per square inch, 0.16 pound per unit. The weighted average of 0.14 pound per unit of towels and napkins was used for calculating weight of both prior to June 18, 1930.
7/ Converted at estimated unit weight of 0.02 pound.
8/ Converted at estimated average unit weight of 0.94 pound for both sheets and pillowcases.
9/ Estimated, 1923-46, at estimated value of $5.00 per pound.
10/ Includes items shown. Does not include carpets, wearing apparel, tapes, braids, and other flax manufactures not shown.
11/ Less than 500 pounds.
12/ Preliminary.

Table 47 -Imports for consumption of raw jute, jute butts, and jute manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Unmanufactured			Jute manufactures 1/	Total raw and manufactured jute
	Jute	Jute butts	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	62 4	136.1	198.5	148.7	347.2
1893	48.3	137.7	186 0	151 6	337.6
1894	40 7	71 3	112.0	116.5	228.5
1895	93 6	154.3	247.9	183.5	431.4
1896	52 4	146.9	199.3	180.2	379.5
1897	52 6	101.6	154 2	251.7	405.9
1898	88.7	162.9	251.6	173.4	425.0
1899	71 7	114.6	186.3	230.1	416.4
1900	97 4	119 0	216.4	240.2	456.6
1901	111 6	117.9	229.5	275.2	504.7
1902	121 5	167.4	288.9	326.0	614.9
1903	95 9	82 5	178.4	327.5	505.9
1904	126 2	90.3	216.5	322.3	538.8
1905	99 0	148 4	247 4	326.7	574.1
1906	135 9	97 3	233.2	381.2	614.4
1907	192.6	41 0	233.6	447.0	680.6
1908	193 8	49.3	243.1	395.0	638.1
1909	185.0	165 5	350.5	378.5	729.0
1910	130 2	21.3	151.5	526.5	678.0
1911	130 6	15.9	146.5	450.1	596.6
1912	146 3	83.0	229.3	461.0	690.3
1913	151.7	125 6	277.3	457.2	734.5
1914	147 7	92 1	239.8	621.2	861.0
1915	109.8	76 4	186.2	468.6	654.8
1916	156 5	87.2	243.7	442.9	686.6
1917	178 6	73 7	252.3	490.6	742.9

1/ See table 49

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States

Table 48. - Imports for consumption of raw jute, jute butts, and jute manufactures, exports of jute manufactures, and quantities of jute made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-46.

Calendar year	Imports of unmanufactured jute: Jute	Jute butts	Total	Imports of jute manufactures 1/	Exports of jute manufactures 2/	Jute available for ultimate consumers 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	120.0	40.1	160.0	470.2		630.2 4/
1919	99.5	40.1	139.6	500.3		639.9 4/
1920	110.8	104.4	215.2	634.5		849.7 4/
1921	98.1	41.7	139.8	554.6		694.4 4/
1922	139.8	34.7	174.5	600.6	27.2	747.9
1923	163.5	24.6	188.1	712.7	27.9	872.9
1924	133.0	19.1	152.1	621.2	59.1	714.2
1925	139.8	4.7	144.5	754.9	39.4	860.0
1926	139.8	14.3	154.1	804.8	33.7	925.2
1927	181.1	25.9	207.0	761.3	34.6	933.7
1928	133.3	68.4	201.7	766.6	36.6	931.7
1929	128.5	68.3	196.8	761.7	47.9	910.6
1930	93.3	43.4	136.7	747.0	44.0	839.7
1931	104.5	40.2	144.7	554.2	38.5	660.4
1932	62.7	2.5	65.2	478.4	18.5	525.1
1933	100.3	14.5	114.8	526.7	13.2	628.3
1934	94.9	20.7	115.6	489.3	14.6	590.3
1935	122.7	24.1	146.8	569.7	17.9	698.6
1936	145.3	31.0	176.3	661.1	16.3	821.1
1937	206.0	59.7	265.7	810.5	19.6	1,056.6
1938	77.6	24.5	102.1	632.5	16.6	718.0
1939	79.1	1.2	80.3	529.7	28.0	582.0
1940	102.0	5.9	107.9	596.6	37.3	667.2
1941	220.4	13.4	233.8	602.9	41.2	795.5
1942	108.4	19.9	128.3	323.0	25.3	426.0
1943	172.6	1.8	174.4	459.4	16.6	617.2
1944	136.4	7.1	143.5	432.7	16.7	559.5
1945 5/	69.7	.2	69.9	512.0	43.8	538.1
1946 5/	159.9	9.4	169.3	623.9	44.3	748.9

1/ Does not include "waste bagging and sugar bag cloth" and certain other items in years prior to 1923. See table 50.
2/ No data for years prior to 1922.
3/ Imports of unmanufactured jute plus imports of jute manufactures minus exports of jute manufactures.
4/ Includes jute exports in form of manufactured goods.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 49.- Imports for consumption of jute manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Yarn	Burlap	Bags or sacks	Bagging for cotton 1/	Total 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	2,369	115,918	28,129	2,301	148,717
1893	3,726	119,656	26,832	1,347	151,561
1894	1,819	87,719	25,876	1,039	116,453
1895	2,354	126,227 3/	53,795	1,130	183,506
1896	862	127,990 3/	48,456	2,847	180,155
1897	318	181,675 3/	53,759	15,946	251,698
1898	384	135,955 4/	27,116	9,921	173,376
1899	441	181,279 4/	26,960	21,442	230,122
1900	1,024	193,372 4/	33,688	12,158	240,242
1901	1,224	217,376 4/	41,243	15,392	275,235
1902	893	255,598 4/	58,323	11,158	325,972
1903	3,296	271,383 4/	43,725	9,101	327,505
1904	3,692	275,455 4/	30,037	13,107	322,291
1905	1,257	271,361	37,949	16,134	326,701
1906	2,306	317,065	41,182	20,679	381,232
1907	3,234	352,878	57,615	33,294	447,021
1908	1,158	311,464	54,880	27,467	394,969
1909	1,687	310,585	52,800	13,461	378,533
1910	6,267	431,919	60,625	27,729	526,540
1911	2,071	379,300	46,291	22,454	450,116
1912	1,703	403,158	46,465	9,708	461,034
1913	628	402,960	44,437	9,212	457,237
1914	1,338	527,482	62,875	29,507	621,202
1915	522	400,462	51,427	16,209	468,620
1916	22	384,185	54,292	4,389	442,888
1917	815	448,909	35,055	5,852	490,631

1/ Imports given in square yards. Converted to pounds at 1.68 pounds per square yard.

2/ Does not include jute imported in the form of linoleum nor manufactures of jute n.s.p.f.

3/ Converted at 1.786 sq. yds. per lb. This figure is the relation of the average value per pound for imports from July 1 to Aug. 27, 1894 ($0.05) and average value per sq. yd. from Aug. 28, 1894 to June 30, 1895 ($0.028).

4/ Includes quantity of "all other not specially provided for" which was estimated from value.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States and from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 50. - Imports for consumption of jute manufactures into the United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Burlap	Bags	Bagging: New 1/	Bagging: Waste 2/ 3/	Webbing 2/	Padding 2/ 4/	Carpets 2/ 5/	Yarn, cordage, etc. 6/	Other 7/	Total 8/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	437,111	31,360	1,728					43		470,242
1919	442,442	43,043	14,783					62		500,330
1920	571,036	48,692	12,200					2,593		634,521
1921	475,056	64,482	5,665					9,391		554,594
1922	509,825	47,591	38,746					4,422		600,584
1923	599,717	35,093	53,907	12,647	77	2,188	415	8,536	83	712,663
1924	509,953	31,532	65,580	6,178	234	1,978	937	4,709	101	621,202
1925	621,311	46,891	65,898	16,130	86	1,993	1,236	1,237	103	754,885
1926	598,544	41,638	97,167	62,555	48	1,895	1,056	1,807	125	804,835
1927	568,708	37,486	111,307	37,262	149	2,044	1,087	2,980	304	761,327
1928	617,500	40,145	82,434	22,024	336	1,898	1,382	515	321	766,555
1929	641,093	31,862	50,331	33,587	538	2,227	1,340	620	128	761,726
1930	597,269	42,935	65,654	37,613	495	1,374	1,240	355	71	747,006
1931	432,146	36,667	27,052	55,075	761	1,454	730	271	32	554,188
1932	342,429	43,889	25,702	62,978	1,203	1,192	835	168	1	478,397
1933	402,972	34,757	15,443	69,158	1,912	1,887	480	129	9	526,747
1934	372,001	39,567	18,023	56,187	1,078	1,322	990	125	11	489,302
1935	472,785	39,832	19,001	31,619	2,050	2,093	2,175	137	11	569,703
1936	557,347	34,481	19,700	42,538	3,172	2,345	1,085	422	7	661,097
1937	657,724	50,855	26,028	63,911	3,643	2,310	1,412	4,638	5	810,526
1938	504,333	43,219	25,719	53,097	3,114	1,227	1,586	209	3	632,507
1939	441,431	30,518	21,794	26,635	3,888	2,914	2,387	120	11	529,698
1940	503,280	39,859	29,152	16,572	5,586	1,320	821	4	9/	596,664
1941	528,967	30,474	28,406	8,021	5,607	1,144	273	1	3	602,896
1942	254,758	39,076	22,312	3,335	2,788	669	4	9/	62	323,004
1943	407,447	29,582	18,782	2,302	1,238	54	9/	10	9/	459,365
1944	401,101	14,879	10,148	3,932	955	26	9/	1,610	9/	432,651
1945 10/	459,178	17,947	24,482	5,429	1,469	3	93	3,304	127	512,032
1946 10/	556,804	27,026	14,773	7,814	8,704	526	235	7,997	57	623,936

1/ Converted at 1.68 pounds per sq. yard, 1918-22. Includes fabric weighing from 15 to 32 ounces per square yard; converted at 1.6 pounds per square yard, and fabric weighing over 32 ounces per square yard which were reported in pounds, 1923-46.
2/ Not reported separately prior to 1923.
3/ Waste bagging and sugar sack cloth.
4/ Woven fabric for padding or interlinings, weighing 4 1/2 to 12ounces per square yard.
5/ Carpets, carpeting, mats, matting, or rugs, converted at two pounds per square yard.
6/ Yarns including cordage, twine,twist, and small quantities of sliver.
7/ Comprising woven fabric in chief value of jute N.S.P.F. and plain woven fabrics of jute weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard, no data prior to 1923.
8/ Total of items given only. Does not include jute imported in linoleum or jute manufactures N.S.P.F.
9/ Less than 500 pounds
10/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the United States.

Table 51. - Exports of domestic jute manufactures from the United States during 1923-46 1/

Calendar year	Yarn, cordage, twine	Bags	Other manufactures 2/	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	1,194	20,188	5,813	27,195
1923	992	21,827	5,052	27,871
1924	1,024	49,681	8,422	59,127
1925	902	32,551	5,898	39,351
1926	835	25,011	7,898	33,744
1927	1,042	29,099	4,409	34,550
1928	1,247	30,161	5,177	36,585
1929	931	42,864	4,084	47,879
1930	935	39,755	3,300	43,990
1931	535	36,821	1,183	38,539
1932	193	17,223	1,064	18,480
1933	157	12,585	480	13,222
1934	176	12,980	1,491	14,647
1935	226	15,777	1,885	17,888
1936	511	13,602	2,187	16,300
1937	380	16,029	3,151	19,560
1938	264	14,373	1,931	16,568
1939	297	24,237	3,423	27,957
1940	776	34,104	2,468	37,348
1941	996	36,562	3,638	41,196
1942	1,327	22,515	1,423	25,265
1943	3,911	10,630	2,038	16,579
1944	3,745	10,992	1,999	16,736
1945	3,616	36,818	3,326	43,760
1946	1,405	37,624	5,252	44,281

1/ No data prior to 1922.

2/ Includes bagging, converted from square yards at 1.68 pounds per square yard, during years 1922-28; burlap converted at 0.56 pound per yard during the years 1922-25.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 52 - Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers in the United States, 1892-1917 1/

Fiscal year ending June 30	Abaca (Manila fiber)	Sisal and henequen	Istle 2/ (Tampico fiber)	Phormium (N.Z. hemp)	Sunn	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	99.8	105.9	10.4	-	0.1	216.2
1893	134.6	121.9	10.3	22.8	3/	289.6
1894	78.8	108.6	11.5	15.0	3/	213.9
1895	110.7	109.8	21.7	1.2	.1	243.5
1896	110.7	115.6	27.3	.2	-	253.8
1897	101.9	144.6	14.1	.6	-	261.2
1898	112.6	156.4	5.7	.7	.8	276.2
1899	118.9	162.2	10.1	4.9	.3	296.4
1900	95.4	172.4	12.9	7.6	.4	288.7
1901	98.0	160.9	5.2	8.8	.4	273.3
1902	126.5	200.7	17.4	7.1	.6	352.3
1903	139.8	238.5	32.5	23.9	.7	435.4
1904	147.8	246.9	30.5	20.2	.6	446.0
1905	135.7	223.4	35.0	23.6	.2	417.9
1906	131.6	219.1	30.5	21.0	.3	402.5
1907	122.2	222.1	33.3	16.3	.4	394.3
1908	117.6	233.0	25.8	9.8	.1	386.3
1909	139.9	204.6	21.5	3.3	3/	369.3
1910	209.0	223.4	20.8	7.8	3/	461.0
1911	166.3	268.3	15.2	6.0	.3	456.1
1912	153.4	248.8	22.0	12.0	.2	436.4
1913	164.2	343.0	23.2	17.4	.4	548.2
1914	111.3	483.1	24.0	14.6	3/	633.0
1915	110.4	416.1	27.7	6.7	1.4	562.3
1916	176.7	510.7	67.8	15.9	.3	771.4
1917	172.0	334.8	73.2	17.7	.4	598.1

1/ Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.
2/ Includes minor quantities of "dyed, dressed or combed" fiber, 1910-17.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Table 53.- Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers into the United States, 1918-46 1/

Calendar year	Abaca (Manila fiber)	Sisal and henequen	Istle (Tampico fiber) 2/	Phormium (N.Z.hemp)	Cantala (Maguey) 3/	Sunn	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	175.8	340.5	71.7	31.2		8.7	627.9
1919	153.5	323.9	46.7	15.1		3.9	543.0
1920	151.1	404.9	52.8	13.5		2.3	624.6
1921	70.6	259.2	21.6	2.1		2.0	355.5
1922	169.0	178.0	26.7	4.0		4.6	382.3
1923	237.3	224.1	24.0	11.0	2.3	3.8	502.5
1924	183.0	254.9	27.7	9.0	1.2	1.2	477.0
1925	140.3	306.0	37.3	11.1	1.1	2.9	498.7
1926	155.2	266.6	30.1	12.4	1.6	2.0	467.9
1927	116.0	266.2	30.0	10.2	1.3	2.5	426.2
1928	106.0	301.5	30.3	6.5	1.7	2.8	448.8
1929	161.7	301.7	26.2	9.1	.9	1.6	501.2
1930	143.5	191.9	24.9	6.4	2.3	.7	369.7
1931	69.0	199.9	22.3	.7	1.0	1.8	294.7
1932	57.5	376.8	18.9	.3	.3	.8	454.6
1933	73.3	282.8	14.0	.1	.4	1.1	371.7
1934	94.2	174.9	14.2	4/	1.7	1.7	286.7
1935	97.9	282.1	19.6	4/	3.7	1.3	404.6
1936	87.4	290.4	13.8	.2	5.7	1.8	399.8
1937	97.9	293.9	24.0	.2	3.9	2.3	422.2
1938	61.3	242.5	12.8	.1	1.9	1.5	320.1
1939	102.9	266.0	23.3	4/	4.4	1.5	398.1
1940	129.6	316.9	18.1	4/	5.2	10.1	479.9
1941	249.0	374.3	32.9	4/	12.7	33.0	701.9
1942	17.8	363.6	50.9	4/	2.8	9.8	444.9
1943	3.7	394.6	36.8	4/	4/	4.3	439.4
1944	10.0	403.4	32.7	4/	4/	1.7	447.8
1945 5/	26.2	337.6	27.9	4/	4/	3.9	395.6
1946 5/	79.5	256.8	22.4	4/	.4	4.3	363.0

1/ Including also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.
2/ Includes minor quantities of "dyed, dressed or combed" fiber, 1918-22, 1943-46.
3/ Not separately recorded prior to 1923.
4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States and from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 54.- Imports of raw hard fibers, imports and exports of hard fiber manufactures, and quantities of hard fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Hard fibers, imports for consumption 1/	Hard fiber manufactures		Hard fibers available for ultimate consumers 4/
		Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic exports 3/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	216.2	0.4	12.6	204.0
1893	289.6	.2	10.7	279.1
1894	213.9	5/	13.2	200.7
1895	243.5	.4	20.6	223.3
1896	253.8	1.9	19.6	236.1
1897	261.2	1.5	23.7	239.0
1898	276.2	.5	22.1	254.6
1899	296.4	1.9	22.7	275.6
1900	288.7	4.7	33.4	260.0
1901	273.3	6.7	41.6	238.4
1902	352.3	8.6	38.7	322.2
1903	435.4	3.6	43.1	395.9
1904	446.0	8.7	49.5	405.2
1905	417.9	3.9	57.3	364.5
1906	402.5	4.1	62.2	344.4
1907	394.3	2.6	63.6	333.3
1908	386.3	12.7	59.5	339.5
1909	369.3	13.6	76.3	306.6
1910	461.0	9.2	71.8	398.4
1911	456.1	12.9	96.5	372.5
1912	436.4	10.3	123.6	323.1
1913	548.2	10.9	114.7	444.4
1914	633.0	7.7	118.9	521.8
1915	562.3	9.6	92.8	479.1
1916	771.4	10.2	143.9	637.7
1917	598.1	5.8	163.7	440.2

1/ Includes abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), and phormium (New Zealand hemp). Also includes sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 52.

2/ Imports for consumption of cordage and binder twine. See table 56.

3/ Includes cordage of vegetable fiber and binder twine. Quantities of binder twine were estimated for 1892-1909 from value of total twine exports. See table 58.

4/ Imports of raw and manufactured hard fibers minus exports of hard fiber manufactures.

5/ 46,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 55.- Imports of hard fibers, imports and exports of hard fiber manufactures, and quantities of hard fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Raw hard fibers, imports for consumption 1/	Hard fiber manufactures		Hard fibers available for ultimate consumers 4/
		Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic exports 3/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	627.9	14.2	111.0	531.1
1919	543.0	16.4	89.0	470.4
1920	624.6	19.6	72.5	571.7
1921	355.5	6.6	64.1	298.0
1922	382.3	8.4	80.0	310.7
1923	502.5	19.5	82.0	440.0
1924	477.0	23.2	53.6	446.6
1925	498.7	21.0	61.3	458.4
1926	467.9	18.5	43.2	443.2
1927	426.2	27.0	25.2	428.0
1928	448.8	26.7	40.3	435.2
1929	501.2	37.0	23.7	514.5
1930	369.7	24.6	16.0	378.3
1931	294.7	31.7	12.6	313.2
1932	454.6	41.1	13.2	482.5
1933	371.7	58.2	7.6	422.3
1934	286.7	37.6	8.5	315.8
1935	404.6	69.9	8.5	466.0
1936	399.8	83.6	7.2	476.2
1937	422.2	68.9	8.3	482.8
1938	320.1	68.1	6.7	381.5
1939	398.1	67.4	6.4	459.1
1940	479.9	42.2	8.4	513.7
1941	701.9	63.8	11.2	754.5
1942	444.9	53.1	6.5	491.5
1943	439.4	57.7	3.4	493.7
1944	447.8	90.8	31.7	506.9
1945 5/	395.6	126.9	8.5	514.0
1946 5/	363.0	83.1	27.4	418.7

1/ Includes abaca' (Manila fiber) sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber) phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala (maguey). Also includes sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 53.

2/ Includes imports for consumption of cordage and binder twine, 1918-46, nets or finished sections of manila, 1923-46; other hard fiber twine, 1924-46. See table 59.

3/ Domestic exports of cordage of vegetable fiber, 1918-22; of cordage except of cotton and jute, 1923-46; and of binder twine. See table 58.

4/ Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured hard fibers minus exports of hard fiber manufactures.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 56. - Imports for consumption of hard fiber manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Total 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	267	144 3/	411
1893	145	39 3/	184
1894	38	8 3/	46
1895	94	346 3/	440
1896	58	1,859 3/	1,917
1897	53	1,402 3/	1,455
1898	87	426	513
1899	51	1,838	1,889
1900	40	4,701	4,741
1901	24	6,685	6,709
1902	130	8,484	8,614
1903	82	3,537	3,619
1904	60	8,652	8,712
1905	163	3,749	3,912
1906	353	3,796	4,149
1907	89	2,486	2,575
1908	50	12,667	12,717
1909	28	13,558	13,586
1910	20	9,130	9,150
1911	21	12,866	12,887
1912	46	10,269	10,315
1913	148	10,712	10,860
1914	393	7,259	7,652
1915	473	9,166	9,639
1916	954	9,274	10,228
1917	1,418	4,333	5,751

1/ Cordage other than hemp, untarred, 1892-94; of abaca', sisal, istle, sunn, etc. 1895-1917. Includes "hemp" cordage from Philippines, 1915-17.

2/ Does not include small quantities of manila hat material or other items not stated.

3/ Includes hard fiber twine other than binder twine.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 57.- Imports for consumption of hard fiber manufactures into the United States, 1916-1946

Calendar Year	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Twine 2/	Nets or finished sections of manila 3/	Total 4/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1916	3,694	10,476			14,170
1919	3,724	12,710			16,434
1920	2,593	17,046			19,639
1921	2,101	4,536			6,637
1922	3,523	4,903			8,426
1923	5,924	13,349		179	19,452
1924	7,855	15,142	1	252	23,250
1925	9,721	11,024	16	270	21,031
1926	10,702	7,451	23	364	16,540
1927	10,624	15,805	76	500	27,007
1928	12,075	13,438	143	1,031	26,667
1929	16,481	16,946	115	1,509	37,031
1930	10,706	12,173	155	1,578	24,612
1931	6,857 5/	22,689	233 5/	1,146	31,125
1932	6,886	33,482	327	400	41,095
1933	9,311	47,927	429	570	58,237
1934	11,342	25,200	480	567	37,589
1935	12,364	56,313	328	854	69,859
1936	6,904	75,129	675	908	83,616
1937	7,576	57,654	2,517	953	68,900
1938	4,608	60,414	2,237	678	68,137
1939	8,975	49,779	7,633	987	67,374
1940	6,927	26,193	6,082	1,008	42,210
1941	6,259	45,976	10,805	764	63,804
1942	2,571	40,107	10,276	188	53,141
1943	14,940	37,985	4,712	69	57,706
1944	46,132	37,702	6,943	6/	90,777
1945 7/	77,517	36,363	12,993	6/	126,873
1946 7/	6,267	45,145	29,715	1	63,127

1/ Cordage including cables, tarred or untarred, of manila, sisal, istle, sunn, etc. Does not include twine less than 3/16-inch in diameter after 1923. Includes cordage of "hemp" imported from Philippines, 1916-23.
2/ Not given separately prior to 1924. Cordage less than 3/16-inch in diameter, 1924-30. Cords and twine wholly or in chief value of manila, sisal, henequen or other hard fiber, 1930 and after.
3/ Not separately recorded prior to 1923.
4/ Total of items given. Does not include small quantities of manila hat materials nor other items not stated.
5/ Revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.
6/ Less than 500 pounds.
7/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 58. - Domestic exports of hard fiber manufactures from the United States, 1892-1946

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cordage 1/	Binder twine 2/	Total 3/	Calendar year	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Total 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	7,603	5,000	12,603	1918	12,685	98,311	110,996
1893	4,653	6,000	10,653	1919	20,286	68,764	89,050
1894	6,226	7,000	13,226				
				1920	17,292	55,183	72,475
1895	6,585	14,000	20,585	1921	5,313	58,764	64,077
1896	8,556	11,000	19,556	1922	6,143	73,830	79,973
1897	10,735	13,000	23,735	1923	7,578	74,407	81,985
1898	10,104	12,000	22,104	1924	8,401	45,197	53,598
1899	8,660	14,000	22,660				
				1925	7,061	54,247	61,308
1900	8,442	25,000	33,442	1926	6,698	36,500	43,198
1901	9,566	32,000	41,566	1927	5,871	19,286	25,157
1902	6,735	32,000	38,735	1928	9,761	30,525	40,286
1903	9,120	34,000	43,120	1929	6,911	16,779	23,690
1904	9,490	40,000	49,490				
				1930	5,019	10,996	16,015
1905	9,258	48,000	57,258	1931	2,532	10,026	12,558
1906	8,198	54,000	62,198	1932	1,333	11,906	13,239
1907	8,621	55,000	63,621	1933	1,584	6,016	7,600
1908	8,452	51,000	59,452	1934	1,837	6,703	8,540
1909	9,256	67,000	76,256				
				1935	2,439	6,065	8,504
1910	10,954	60,823	71,777	1936	2,316	4,887	7,203
1911	10,774	85,742	96,516	1937	3,177	5,088	8,265
1912	12,084	111,476	123,560	1938	2,597	4,152	6,749
1913	10,158	104,553	114,711	1939	2,338	4,098	6,436
1914	9,466	109,418	118,884				
				1940	2,336	6,089	8,425
1915	8,250	84,558	92,808	1941	4,849	6,377	11,226
1916	15,177	128,755	143,932	1942	4,937	1,572	6,509
1917	16,992	146,715	163,707	1943	2,618	832	3,450
				1944	7,165	24,569	31,734
				1945	5,103	3,420	8,523
				1946	23,202	4,169	27,371

1/ Cordage (not including twine) of vegetable fiber, 1892-1922; cordage except of cotton and jute, 1923-46.

2/ Estimated, 1892-1909, from value of total twine exports. Quantity assumed to equal nine-tenths of the value of these exports divided by value per pound of binder twine imports.

3/ Includes only items given.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 59.- Imports and domestic production of raw hemp, United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Imports for consumption 1/				United States production 2/	Total production and imports
	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	267	10,349	1,463	12,079	10,000	22,079
1893	220	9,498	1,176	10,894	10,000	20,894
1894	34	2,975	403	3,412	10,000	13,412
1895	392	10,862	1,595	12,849	10,000	22,849
1896	211	18,605	547	19,363	10,000	29,363
1897	60	11,803	367	12,230	9,000	21,230
1898	49	8,850	81	8,980	9,000	17,980
1899	141	8,555	22	8,718	9,000	17,718
1900	177	6,368	255	6,800	9,000	15,800
1901	76	9,097	45	9,218	9,000	18,218
1902	184	11,659	81	11,924	11,000	22,924
1903	132	9,592	-	9,724	11,000	20,724
1904	586	12,197	96	12,878	11,000	23,878
1905	146	8,563	47	8,756	11,000	19,756
1906	34	11,713	291	12,038	11,000	23,038
1907	25	17,837	1,236	19,098	9,000	28,098
1908	13	12,687	916	13,616	9,000	22,616
1909	92	10,526	34	10,652	9,000	19,652
1910	103	12,640	1,290	14,033	9,000	23,033
1911	237	10,812	2,054	13,103	9,000	22,103
1912	365	8,772	2,056	11,193	9,000	20,193
1913	468	13,595	1,852	15,915	9,000	24,915
1914	1,010	17,651	589	19,250	9,000	28,250
1915	1,044	10,748	269	12,061	1,600	13,661
1916	3,613	10,636	159	14,408	7,400	21,808
1917	3,922	17,434	246	21,602	16,000	37,602

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.
2/ Production during previous calendar year as estimated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Figures given for 1914 and earlier years are averages for periods of years.

Table 60.- Imports and domestic production of raw hemp, United States, 1918-46

Calendar year	Imports for consumption 1/			United States production 2/	Total production and imports
	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	571	7,603	193	8,367	24,600	32,967
1919	34	3,143	627	3,804	14,000	17,804
1920	1,360	15,942	193	17,495	9,000	26,495
1921	1,973	12,461	327	14,761	9,000	23,761
1922	1,487	7,820	612	9,919	3,000	12,919
1923	1,608	6,962	600	9,170	1,100	10,270
1924	493	2,177	233	2,903	1,800	4,703
1925	1,221	5,477	464	7,162	5,600	12,762
1926	623	4,267	237	5,127	6,000	11,127
1927	916	2,764	121	3,801	3,000	6,801
1928	708	3,037	40	3,785	2,000	5,785
1929	486	2,227	426	3,139	1,900	5,039
1930	408	2,368	495	3,271	2,300	5,571
1931	78	1,805	396	2,279	272	2,551
1932	110	815	208	1,133	160	1,293
1933	87	1,180	143	1,410	105	1,515
1934	58	1,145	302	1,505	425	1,930
1935	197	1,514	365	2,076	612	2,688
1936	110	1,499	78	1,687	1,015	2,702
1937	249	1,391	103	1,743	1,040	2,783
1938	105	918	280	1,303	1,246	2,549
1939	258	1,192	69	1,519	1,282	2,801
1940	152	388	123	663	1,665	2,328
1941	3/	2,610	67	2,677	7,410	10,087
1942	3/	4,798	4	4,802	13,922	18,724
1943	7	697	3/	704	140,680	141,384
1944	3/	327	3/	327	51,632	51,959
1945 4/	3/	101	3/	101	6,762	6,863
1946 4/	3/	67	34	101	4,485	4,586

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

2/ Figures from records of the Bureau of Plant Industry for 1918-30, and from reports of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1931-46.

3/ Nominal or negligible amount.

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